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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

World Isolates Japan
Law Versus Aggression

Japan stands isolated before a world whose aroused moral indignation over the bombing of defenceless women and children flamed this week into demands for action.

The United States in two days practically scrapped its neutrality policy. President Roosevelt at Chicago on Tuesday all but called Japan an aggressor—a power previously asked for by the Executive but denied by Congress. The next day at Washington the State Department specifically accused Japan of violating the Kellogg Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty.

Prime Minister Chamberlain pledged British co-operation, as did other League powers.

By its declaration the United States admitted officially that it had refrained from application of the Neutrality Act for weeks although the state of war existed which the act specifies as calling for its own application.

* * *

Neutrality Explodes

Yet more is afoot than a legal technicality. From the President down through his political opponents to the millions of Americans whose sympathies for China have deepened as their outrage over Japan's brutality has turned to hissing, the nation has repudiated the bases of neutrality in the Far East.

That is the solemn impact of a week fraught with portent for the future. American neutrality, exalted into a permanent policy by law only five months ago, held its own toward the Spanish civil war, but has exploded when struck by the first foreign war intimately affecting American interests and emotions.

The Neutrality Act remains—a dead letter as regards the Far East. Above its mute syllables burns the question: "What will America do to implement President Roosevelt's appeal for the 'quarantine' of law-breaking nations?"

* * *

Tangible Steps

The first tangible move reported from Washington is acceptance—before reception—of an invitation to attend a conference of parties to the Nine-Power Treaty. The League of Nations Assembly on Wednesday voted approval of such a conference. **The United States, by sending** a delegate to the League's Advisory Committee on the Far East, and by statements of both President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, aligns itself squarely with nations insisting on law observance.

Moral condemnation of Japanese militarists—but not necessarily of the Japanese people—is thus already articulate on a world basis. Even Germany, linked with Japan in an anti-Communist pact, deplores the bombing of open Chinese towns and cities.

* * *

Yet what will be done, what can be done, to restore a rule of law among the nations? President Roosevelt estimated the law-breakers at only 10 per cent. He implied that vigorous steps were being sought whereby the 90 per cent could "make their will prevail."

Roosevelt's Peace Efforts: Page 5.

Boycott

Behind words of this kind always may lurk the threat of armed force. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State who in 1932 initiated on the world stage the policy of non-recognition of gains won in violation of peace pacts, this week added his voice to the growing demand for economic, rather than military, pressure on Japan.

No practical statesman at this time proposes organization of an expeditionary force to drive Japan out of China. But the British Labor Party; the India Congress Party; mass meetings; and the majority of world leaders queried by The Christian Science Monitor on "the most effective means for ending unrestricted aerial warfare," favor boycott, official or private.

* * *

Japan Vulnerable

However secure Japanese militarists may feel in their conviction that no foreign navies will cross the Pacific, and that Europe is too preoccupied to save China—even if this policy prevailed—Japan lies wide open to economic attack. Like Italy, she could tighten belts, and might label economic sanctions a form of war, but could she survive prolonged boycott?

The simple refusal to buy Japanese goods would in time shut off the economic lifeblood whereby Japan obtains foreign exchange to import raw materials vital to her war machine. The further refusal to sell key raw materials to Japan—as League members did against Italy—is also proposed. Japanese credit abroad is already too flimsy to need much tattering.

* * *

Japan stands isolated. World opinion is generally agreed she is wrong to bomb civilians and to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

British Welcome U. S. Clarion Call

International

Neville Chamberlain
British Premier

Anthony Eden
British Foreign Secretary

Chamberlain's Promise to Co-operate Meets With General Approval

Some Ask, 'How?'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 9—Premier Neville Chamberlain's assurance that the British Government supports Mr. Roosevelt in the peace-policy outlined in the American President's Chicago speech was received with a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm by the 2000 delegates at the Conservative Party's meeting at Scarborough yesterday.

Today, in practically all newspapers here, the words most emphasized in Mr. Chamberlain's statement are those where he referred to the "clarion call from the other side of the Atlantic." The American President, Mr. Chamberlain said, "has voiced the conviction of this country as well as that of his own and, in his call for concerted effort in the cause of peace, this Government will be wholeheartedly with him."

Some disappointment is expressed in liberal circles here that Mr. Chamberlain did not go on to indicate ways wherein Britain is prepared to help with the proposed "concerted action." As Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense said last night, however, the British Government is bound to see that it undertakes nothing it may not be fully equipped to carry out.

But this in no way retracts from the weight of the Manchester Guardian's declaration today that "on nothing will the government be judged more exactingly than on the eagerness with which it develops and enlarges the American initiative."

The fact is that as long as the British fleet is pinned to home waters by the menacing international situation in Europe, it is regarded as of the first importance to avoid new commitments elsewhere.

While this, however, may interfere with taking the lead in an action regarding China, it no way reduces the desire, felt here, to help in every way toward restoring peace there. This means the placing of emphasis upon "concerted effort" which, in the British view, is the key to the situation.

British Co-operation Is Promised Roosevelt For 'Concerted Action'

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain yesterday promised President Roosevelt Great Britain's whole-hearted co-operation to end "the sickening and horrifying spectacle" of two major wars.

Mr. Chamberlain declared he had

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Japan's Liberals Forced to Put Views in Storage

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japanese liberalism has been placed in cold storage for the duration of the war.

There was a striking and instructive contrast between the winter and summer sessions of the Diet. In the former there was an open season for free and outspoken criticism of the Government, the Army, the bureaucracy. Japan's most consistent veteran radical, Yukio Ozaki, delivered two long speeches full of sharp reproaches against the fighting services for usurping the proper functions of the civilian branches of the Government.

On the other hand, the two recent short sessions of the Diet have strongly suggested the proceedings of some totalitarian legislative body. The Government was granted whatever laws and appropriations it wanted, with little debate and without opposition. The supposedly left-wing group in the Diet, the Social Mass Party, had no word of criticism for the Government's policy in China. Mr. Ozaki and men who thought like him were silent.

The difference between the two Diet sessions, of course, was the difference between a state of peace and a state of actual, although undeclared, war. In normal times the Dict plays the role of a safety valve, letting off a good deal of the steam of popular discontent, although its powers of positive initiative in legislation are very limited. In the event of war, however, the old tribal in-

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U. S. Denunciation Of Japan Believed Long Thought Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—In the pause that has followed President Roosevelt's dramatic attack on aggressor states at Chicago and Secretary of State Hull's quick condemnation of Japan as a treaty violator, more and more evidence accumulates that the Administration is following a carefully thought out program.

It is now accepted, for example, that Mr. Roosevelt's speech was a studiously prepared effort compiled with the assistance of Secretary Hull and Norman Davis, Mr. Roosevelt's trusted "roving ambassador," before he set out on his west-coast trip and the belief is entertained that Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, may have been aware of its contents or of some major impending development.

Furthermore, the recent speeches of Secretary Hull, in the light of retrospect, have been preparing the way for the Roosevelt address and the drastic State Department action, with accumulatively sharper tone as the League approached its denunciation of Japan. State Department circles refer to the "educational" quality of the recent events and particularly the Roosevelt speech, while as an indirect result the effect in stiffening Chinese morale is not discounted.

Uncertainty Helped

The very uncertainty that has followed the speech is not wholly deplored by Administration advisers since it stimulates the "educational" discussions over the country. Mr.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Wildcat Strike Of Seamen Stirs Mexican Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Recent condemnation by the Federal Labor Board of a strike called by the Seamen's Union against all boats operating in the Gulf of Mexico marks a sterner attitude on the part of the Mexican government toward irresponsible acts of labor.

The union called the strike against all shipping in the ports of Vera Cruz, Tampico, Laguna del Carmen and Progreso in protest against delivery of the Coahuila to the Ministry of Communications and Public Works. This ship had previously been operated by a seamen's co-operative.

This act against private shipping in protest against an official act was strictly illegal, the Labor Board ruled. There followed an announcement from the Confederation of Mexican Labor that the Seamen's Union would receive no support from the confederation and threatening expulsion from the confederation for its "undisciplined" acts.

Following presidential warnings twice during September against irresponsible actions on the part of labor organizations, a program was broadcast over the Government radio station reiterating this stand.

The position of the Government in the labor movement was first defined as guaranteeing and maintaining absolute respect for strikes which represent the exercise of a right granted in the Constitution and in the Federal Labor Law. The legal strike is regarded as a social act, said the announcement, determined by economic inequality which the Mexican laws are designed to correct.

Queensland Groups Form Peace Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—A Queensland Council of the International Peace Organization has been formed in Brisbane on the unanimous vote of delegates from 42 organizations representing churches, trade unions, professional and sporting bodies, returned soldiers, and various educational and cultural movements.

The president of the League of Nations Union, Queensland Branch, Dr. L. Bedford Elwell, who presided at the inaugural meeting, said that the international peace campaign was launched in Brussels in September, 1936, and that it was desirable that a Council should be formed in Queensland.

Dr. J. V. Duhig, who represented Australia at the Brussels Peace Conference, said that the peoples of the world were coming to believe there was a better way to settle international disputes than by sacrificing oneself for one's country on the field of battle.

What a Day!

Poo-ee-ey!

DRAPER, Va. (AP)—P. G. Pratt, hog summoner de luxe, didn't know his own strength.

Mr. Pratt hollered mightily at a community fair hog calling contest and won first prize hands down. Then he walked two miles home.

There grouped at the fence, still enthralled by their master's voice, his entire passel of pigs pressed, squealing for their dinner.

Popability? Yes, Indeed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—With pardonable pride, government plant experts announced today they are putting more pop in popcorn.

"Popability," they said, "is the quality most desired in popcorn."

Tedious experiments have improved the popping. If the volume that comes out of a popper is less than 20 times the unpopped corn, experts at the Agriculture Department said, the corn is not first quality.

In a Hurry? Take a Bike

CHICAGO, Oct 9 (AP)—What's the fastest vehicle in heavy city traffic?

A bicycle won a test designed to answer that question.

The distance was approximately one mile. The course led from Dearborn and Quincy streets to Halsted and Van Buren streets. The time was a noon rush hour. The results, in minutes, were:

Bicycle 11½; taxicab 11¾; elevated train 11¾; private auto 12; horse 12½; bus 23; street car 24.

A pedestrian made it in 12¾.

'. . . Only More So'

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—A piercing shriek from Mrs. Anna Segal broke off a matter of fact telephone conversation with her husband, Samuel, last night.

Terrified by the ensuing silence, Mr. Segal asked the police to investigate.

Fifteen policemen, armed with shotguns, sped to the house and found a faint woman beside a dangling telephone receiver. Revived, Mrs. Segal gasped:

"He's still in the house. He may be under a bed, or maybe in a closet. But he's still here. He ran right up to me . . . ."

"What did he look like?" Sergeant Edward McBride interrupted.

"He looked like—like any other mouse, I guess, only more so."

Saving Our Schools
Sixth of 52 Articles
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Cotton Belt: Will It Turn To New Crops?

180 Farmers From North, Alarmed by Possibility, Make Southern Study

Balance at Stake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 9—The reduction of foreign cotton markets and the threat of governmental reduction of cotton acreage in the South are leading northern farmers to consider the possibility that southern planters may be forced into competition with them in producing feed crops and livestock.

A recent invasion of the cotton belt by a group of northern and Midwest farmers bent on gathering firsthand information on conditions bearing on the problem indicated the extent to which contemplation of this possibility has gone.

Some 180 producers of pork, beef, butter, cheese and milk from Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio descended unannounced upon the southwestern cotton belt and got their first view of cotton fields in half a dozen counties radiating from Dallas. The group was headed by W. R. Ronald of Mitchell, S. D., spokesman for the party, whose theme song was "The North, Midwest and the South must work out their agricultural problems together."

Concern Felt

Concern was expressed by various group leaders over the cotton control program being drafted under direction of Secretary Henry A. Wallace and which, northern farmers feel, may bring about such drastic reduction in the South's cotton crop that lint growers will be forced into direct competition with the North and Midwest in the raising of feed crops and livestock. If this should happen, group leaders frankly stated, it would mean serious complications for corn belt producers, who heretofore have had a virtual monopoly in supplying the nation with these essential foods.

While not unmindful of the argument that the South is not adapted climactically or from the standpoint of soil and topography to the production of the same crops as the North, at least not in large quantities and of the same quality, the visiting farmers preferred to study things for themselves.

Texas Farmers Hosts

Texas farmers from Dallas, Denton, Rockwell, Kaufman, Ellis, Collin and Tarrant counties, all in the principal cotton-growing region of North Texas, were hosts to the visiting farmers for an entire day. The latter were driven to dozens of farms, where stops were made for discussions of mutual problems which have arisen from federal crop control plans.

Great surprise was expressed by Iowa farmers at the disproportionate amount of hand labor in the produc-

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Set Goal for Union Labor

Wide World; © Harris & Ewing

Upper—Ira M. Ornburn
Chairman of Federation Committee on Legislation

Lower—William Green
President of the American Federation of Labor

These Three Leaders of Union Labor Movement Stress the Importance of All Affiliated Unions Keeping Contracts With Employers and Assuming Full Responsibility for Acts of Members

George M. Harrison
Chairman, Railway Labor Executive Association

Exotic Beasts Settle Down At National Zoo

By a Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—A modern Noah's Ark, loaded down with everything from giraffes to cockatoos, and kangaroos to dragon lizards, has brought its strange cargo safely to American shores. Already some 1000 birds, beasts and reptiles are stretching wings, legs and claws in new homes constructed for them at the National Zoological Park.

The "Ark" was the trim freighter Silverash, six weeks out of Singapore by way of Beliwan Deli, Sumatra; Bombay, India; the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean. It carried to New York the leaders and zoological collections of the National Geographic Society-Smithsonian Institution East Indies Expedition.

Directed by Dr. William Mann, head of the Zoological Park in Washington, the expedition was in the field nine months, gathering together what is perhaps the largest and most unusual assortment of living wild animals ever brought in one shipment.

Soft Coal Sales To Be Promoted In Big Campaign

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9 (AP)—The more than 500 executives attending the National Coal Association's convention approved yesterday a market promotion campaign to promote the sale of bituminous coal.

No specific sum of money was mentioned but all companies were asked to join the fight to meet market competition of other fuels and to promote the wider use of soft coal.

The delegates, at their closing session, also adopted a resolution promising full co-operation with the National Coal Commission but authorizing a committee to investigate and report conclusions on operation of the Guffey-Vinson Act, which sets up a little NRA for the industry.

Another resolution reaffirmed opposition to the entry of the Federal government into the business of the generation and sale of hydro-electric power, as exemplified by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the St. Lawrence Waterway and other Federal water power projects.

Intimate Message From Washington

Even Outside the Bombshell at Chicago, the President's Western Trip Must Be Regarded as Successful

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Oct. 9

The tremendous manner in which President Roosevelt ended his transcontinental trip has somewhat obscured the nature and outcome of that excursion itself, now that it can be viewed in perspective. For the sake of the record, there should be some clarification.

So here is the situation as it appeared at 10:30 a. m. on the morning of Oct. 5, just before the President stood on the windy Outerlink Bridge and made his foreign affairs speech:

1. Mr. Roosevelt has still the political qualities capable of evoking widespread popular support.

2. But this strength does not extend to a possible campaign on the Supreme Court enlargement issue. On that question people were distinctly apathetic. They are not prepared to go along with the President; by the same token they do not penalize him for his effort and defeat in the recent Congress.

3. And, along somewhat similar reasoning, the final disposition of the new crop control bill, the wages and hours bill, the regional planning measure, and governmental reorganization must still be written down as dubious. The public supports the President, but not always his bills.

4. There was a powerful, general demand for a balanced budget, not always supported by willingness to accept local cuts.

5. But on the whole, prior to Chicago, the President seemed to have gained ground as against the recalcitrance of the last session of Congress. Had he returned to Washington then, and summoned an early special session, he would have been on a stout spring-board capable of getting a start toward enactment of these various measures. His trip, therefore, was a success.

Then came the Chicago speech. The President leaped head-first into a new policy not only of the utmost gravity and importance to the whole world, but intensely controversial domestically. Some people have said that his invocation of the foreign affairs crisis was to drive the Black-Klan affair off the front pages. That is a "frying-pan-into-fire" argument, unless the President recedes precipitately from the directives of his Chicago speech and its subsequent implementation by the State Department.

Is It Wilson Over Again?

It may be that we have been pitchforked into another League of Nations battle. Certainly the issue is between those who believe the United States itself to be imperilled by the world situation, and those who think—to refer to James Hilton's "Lost Horizon," from which the President quoted in his speech—that the whole United States can be turned into a Shangri La, inaccessible and insulated from external shocks.

In one respect, and it may be a saving difference, this struggle diverges from the League fight. American public and senatorial opinion has always reacted differently, with a quite separate background, on Asiatic and European problems.

At the most intense period of recent isolationism, little over a year after the League of Nations fight, the Nine-Power Treaty was drafted in Washington, and Henry Cabot Lodge was one of the delegates and signatories! That is a measure of the difference with which the Far East is regarded by some islationists. American opinion has supported great involvement in the Pacific when it resisted the slightest acceptance of responsibility in Europe. The difference may save another American President, faced by the threat of senatorial repudiation at another crucial juncture in world history.

Today's isolationists are the neutrality bloc. Yet the Neutrality Act was written and supported with Europe, not Asia, in mind, and to prevent involvement by economic and financial suction. Some of its advocates, it is true, resisted involvement in Asia as well as in any other corner of the globe, but the rank and file always felt differently about the Pacific than the Atlantic.

Strong Link to China

Why? Because, first of all, the United States has had historic and deep-seated connections with China. For a century, the roots have been growing. Salem's China clippers of 100 years ago have been replaced by Alameda's China clippers today, but the ties are similar. All our great ports—Salem in its glory, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket in the days when . . . , Fairhaven when it was the home of the Delanos (the President's mother was taken to China as a babe; his uncle Frederick A. Delano was born in Hong Kong), Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and San Pedro today—all our great ports had or have ties with the Orient different in essence from the normal commercial interchanges with Europe.

Out of these business ties—based, incidentally, on a feeling of fairness to China which easily becomes moral indignation when China is attacked—grew the Open Door policy of John Hay, the Nine-Power Treaty in Washington, the non-recognition policy and the attitude of the present day.

On the Pacific slope, too, there is a physical American frontier—it marches with Japan, dominant across the waters. And on that slope, too, Americans have mass contact with large groups of Orientals. Emotions exist which profoundly attack neutrality, perhaps unfortunately. Alaska and the Aleutians stretch out to within 1000 miles of Japan; the Hawaiian Islands are a military outpost. The Philippines are still under the American flag.

From this amalgam of emotions and economics, comes sentiment supporting strong policy in the Pacific. It may be enough to turn the tide in the President's favor. It may mean that after his Chicago speech—even acting on its implications—he cannot only get New Deal legislation through the next Congress but make sure that the New Deal and the nation will not be dynamited by world anarchy.

A. F. of L. Heads Give Pledge Of Responsibility

Observance of Contract Stressed as Keynote of Convention

Slap at C. I. O. Seen

Speakers Seek to Build Unionization on Basis of Mutual Trust

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 9—Labor sentiment for keeping contracts made with employers—for trade union responsibility—has climbed to a new peak in the American Federation of Labor in convention here.

Strengthening of emphasis is developing partly as a reaction to charges of irresponsibility made against the rival Committee for Industrial Organization. A later cause is the Government's intervention in several A. F. of L. contracts, which has sent the Federation rushing to the defense of agreements.

For the first time since the 300 odd sit-down strikes in the automobile industry following the signing of agreements, a major labor conference heard responsibility proclaimed as the greatest issue in the labor world today, when one speaker devoted himself to this theme.

Green Gives Pledge

Immediately afterwards, William Green, president of the Federation, declared in an exclusive interview with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "The responsibility of the American Federation of Labor is its greatest asset. We pledge our assurance, our good name and our honor to employers that when contracts are negotiated they will be observed.

"The growth of the labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor is largely due to its keen sense of responsibility and the manner in which it has carried out contracts entered into with employers of labor."

To this the chairman of the committee on legislation of the convention, I. M. Ornburn of Washington, D. C., added in a similar interview: "I feel that unless we preserve our contracts with management, we may expect legislative action. We must share equal responsibility with the employer.

Threat of Legislation

"If we don't maintain our contracts, the states and the Federal Government will legislate for the control of contractural relations between the employer and labor.

"This is an actuality immediately in front of us, in State legislatures and also in Congress."

The question of responsibility was uncorked before the convention by one of the most unusual figures in labor, Sol A. Rosenblatt, Impartial Chairman of the cloak industry of New York. He is employed by both the organized employers and organized labor to serve as an arbitrator whose decisions are binding and without appeal.

The plan was worked out in 1912 by Louis D. Brandeis, now justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Mr. Brandeis served as a member of the oriignal board that handled disputes between employer and employee. Later on the board was replaced by the one-man tribunal. The purpose is to keep the industrial peace, to promote responsibility, and to keep contracts in operation. Mr. Rosenblatt therefore came before the delegates as an authority on responsibility.

Future Involved

"The question which looms largest upon the horizon of present-day American life is the question of the responsibility of labor," Mr. Rosenblatt counseled the delegates.

"In my opinion upon the determination of that issue rests the whole future of organized labor.

"The entire theory of our modern civilization has been, and must necessarily be, that a man's word once given should not be withdrawn—that an agreement fairly signed should not be broken—and that a relationship of mutual trust and confidence once established should not be betrayed.

"The fruit of collective bargaining is an agreement. Stripped of all other details, a collective agreement defines the terms and conditions upon which an employee agrees to work for an employer.

Equal Responsibility

"I submit to you that once an agreement is made, during its term the responsibility of labor is just as great as the responsibility of the employer in seeing that it is carefully and faithfully observed.

"A collective labor agreement, in my opinion, is something more than an ordinary business contract—something more sanctified than a mere agreement under which goods are bought and sold.

"That collective agreement entails responsibility, not merely good intentions, but responsibility in its highest form. That collective agreement must not be interfered with. Its provisions are meant to be kept and its observance is required.

"The acceptance of responsibility by responsible labor leadership has always been an integral part of a true collective agreement. Responsibility is the law of true American labor. It is the unwritten law and even higher than statute law."

Endorsing this doctrine, which is a restatement of the official stand of the A. F. of L. on responsibility, George M. Harrison, chairman of the Railway Labor Executive Asso-

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Mexico Starts Traffic Drive; Kansas City Finds Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The first campaign to reduce traffic accidents will be opened by the Mexican Government in mid-November under direction of the Ministry of Communications. Advance announcements indicate a widespread educational campaign will be waged through schools, newspapers, public meetings and exhibits.

The rate of accidents directly attributable to the automobile is estimated at 50 per cent of all accidents occurring within the Republic and statistics for August record 23 fatalities and 100 injuries caused by automobiles.

One reason given for the high rate of casualties on Mexican highways is because Indians who have used the highways for centuries are unaccustomed to the rapid motor traffic which has appeared in recent years and are careless or defiant about clearing the way for motorists.

Educational Exhibit

An educational exhibit of safety devices and plans will be held at the Palace of Fine Arts from Nov. 16 to 19. This will be accompanied by lectures on traffic problems and advice on how to eliminate them.

The campaign will be based upon education of the individual, planning of streets and highways for safety, signs for traffic, co-ordination of traffic to prevent accidents, vigilance of traffic officers and of pedestrians, sanctions to be imposed against offenders, and a statistical survey of the cause and results of accidents.

School children are to be given special instruction in safety, and protection through education will be given residents of rural districts. It will be recommended that police be trained for traffic enforcement and that traffic courts with power to impose sanctions upon reckless drivers be installed.

Driving Limit Sought

An attempt will be made to limit the number of hours which drivers of commercial vehicles may work, a lack which is now blamed for many accidents occurring to public buses. Speed limits will be enforced on highways throughout the Republic. Newspapers will offer first and second prizes for the most graphic pictures of automobile accidents and these pictures will be given full publicity. The Ministry of Communications also will award prizes for the best plans for lessening this public evil.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 9—An 11-man squad trained and equipped to investigate highway accidents has proved its value during a single month of operation in Kansas City.

By the use of approved methods and careful consideration of every clue, however small, the squad has been able to fix blame in several perplexing cases. Of nine drivers who failed to stop following accidents, seven were arrested and convicted. One case reuired unusual detective work, with a bit of tan paint for a clue.

A taxicab struck a pedestrian, leaving the victim lying in the street. Three of the six numbers on the cab's license were supplied which, with other descriptive clues, led the police to an arrest. The driver, however, persistently denied he was the man involved.

Another Clue Found

The accident squad had found another clue. In the injured man's pocket was a knife and the impact of the motor car with that hard object had scraped an almost invisible bit of paint from the car onto the man's clothing. It was analyzed and examined under a microscope. A correspondingly small scar was found on the fender of the car of the man under arrest. The paint, examined under a microscope, appeared identical with the particles on the injured man's clothing. Confronted with this evidence, the prisoner confessed.

Besides checking such clues, the accident squad makes photographs of the scenes of accidents, takes fingerprints from steering wheels and windshields, diagrams the action preceding the accident and interviews witnesses. As a result of its exhaustive work, fewer excuses are accepted in traffic court and more careless drivers pay for their negligence.

Selected Members

The squad, organized Aug. 1, is headed by Sergt. George M. Burns, who took a course at the Northwestern University traffic school for police. Members were selected from more than 20 applicants, and trained for the work. In two shifts, they operate two cars specially equipped for their use.

The accident squad is one factor in a safety campaign which has reduced sharply the number of traffic accidents in Kansas City in the last few months. The entire police department is concentrating on enforcement of speed laws and other regulations, including especially the use of hand signals before turns or stops.

Besides punishing careless drivers, the department is giving recognition to careful ones. Two patrolmen are assigned to watch for meritorious driving. When they see a candidate, they follow him several blocks; and if he complies with all traffic laws and regulations, they stop him and present a card decorated with gold stars and signed by the director of police and the city manager, attesting his driving ability. Should he afterward be arrested for traffic law violation, the card is revoked. In an average day's cruising, the patrolmen find no more than six drivers worthy of the awards.

Pegging 'Gas' Prices Trial Promises To Drag Into Weeks

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 9 (AP)—A federal court jury trying 23 oil companies, three trade publications, and 46 individuals on charges of conspiring to raise and fix wholesale gasoline prices was locked up today for the first of what may be a long series of week ends.

Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone, recessing court yesterday until Monday, said at the conclusion of the first week of the trial: "We're only scratching the surface." Court observers estimated the case would last three or four months.

Carl Beroth of Chicago, president of the Acme Petroleum Company, an independent concern, was the only witness to testify during the week and he will return to the stand Monday.

From his testimony the jury of middle-aged farmers and small town businessmen received their primary lessons in the workings of the oil industry. He described the situation of independent merchants buying gasoline from small refiners and reselling to wholesalers who serve filling stations, and explained steps in the industry from prospecting for oil to the sale of gasoline to motorists.

O'Connor Praises Bank Insurance

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency, asserted last night that federal deposit insurance has eliminated fear from the minds of bank depositors.

Addressing the thirty-sixth annual convention of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, Mr. O'Connor said insurance also protects borrowers because they are not called upon to liquidate loans when heavy withdrawals are made from banks.

The Comptroller reported that only one national bank failed during 1936, and said that failure resulted from embezzlement. Two national banks have failed thus far in 1937, he added, due to holdings of "bad loans."

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Miss Elaine Rawlinson

The Postage Stamp Design (Upper Left) by Miss Rawlinson of New York City Took First Prize in the National Stamp Competition for the New Presidential Series. The Second-Prize Design (Lower Left) Was by Charles H. Bauer of East Orange, N. J.

Mallorca Air Fields Bombed; Madrid Claims Wide Damage

MADRID, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Spanish Government reports that three aerial patrols have carried out extensive bombing operations against insurgent air fields on the island of Mallorca.

The first of the three patrols of air raiders took off from Valencia long before dawn yesterday, the National Defense Ministry said, for the 150-mile flight across open sea to Mallorca. It was followed later in the day by the others.

The squadrons launched seven attacks on the three principal insurgent air bases on the island and engaged in sharp skirmishes with insurgent planes attempting to drive them off.

The Government asserted it lost no planes, but brought down three insurgent craft while bombing the island's airdromes.

Insurgent hangars and planes were wrecked by direct hits at Ponta de Inca and San Juan and explosives from the government bombers blasted the breakwater and the aviation barracks at Palma, capital of the island, the Government declared.

The raids countered recently-renewed attacks of insurgent warplanes on Valencia and Barcelona, government seaports on the Spanish East Coast.

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Oct. 9 (AP)—Advancing columns of Spanish insurgents have broken the "iron ring" defending Gijon, their general headquarters announced today.

Infantry and planes attacked simultaneously yesterday in eastern Oviedo (Asturias) Province, a Salamanca communique said, and broke up fortified front lines of the loyalists along the upper Sella River, about 30 air miles southeast of Gijon.

Italian Troops Sent to Libya

LONDON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Reinforcement of Italian garrisons in Libya, as reported by the Stefani (Italian) News Agency in Rome, has caused considerable stir here. Stefani said that the move should not alarm Egypt. The report said, "It is only through necessities of international nature—extraneous to the position and policy of Egypt—that Italy is reinforcing and, if the need arises, will still further reinforce her garrisons in Libya."

Diplomatic quarters commented that if the reinforcements had no reference to Egypt, then "necessities of international nature" could refer only to Britain.

Sources at Gibraltar, who reported arrival of troops at Algeciras, southern Spanish port, said the soldiers were transported from Spanish Morocco on four steamers escorted by two Spanish Insurgent torpedo boats. The nationality of the troops was not disclosed.

ROME, Oct. 9 (AP)—Italy's reply to the French and British invitation to three-power talks on intervention in Spain was handed today to the Paris and London envoys.

Official sources gave no indication of the contents of the note which was to be made public after the two governments had an opportunity to read it.

The authoritative Fascist writer, Virginio Gayda, devoted 10 columns in the Giornale D'Italia to listing alleged violations of the non-intervention agreement by France and Russia. His comments were regarded as a defense of the Italian attitude toward withdrawal of volunteers.

Signor Gayda, considered a leading spokesman for the Italian Government, charged that "interventionist action by France and Soviet Russia in favor of the Spanish Reds continues."

"It has been intensified in these last weeks, at the very moment the French and British Governments were attempting through notes to Rome to give a new lease on life to the non-intervention agreement," he said.

Signor Gayda cited figures purporting to show that in June, July and August the following men and supplies crossed the Pyrenees en route to Spanish government territory: 11,235 volunteers, 268 motor vehicles, 43 ambulances, 450 cycles, 51 armored cars, 90 cannon and 3,877,000 liters of gasoline.

"On Sept. 19, an entire organized Soviet brigade arrived in Spain," Signor Gayda asserted. "It was composed of men drawn from Siberian concentration camps."

Reciprocal Auto Laws Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—Good neighbor agreements between states in regard to motor vehicle licenses are growing, according to the Council of State Governments here. The reciprocity movement has become so advanced in the West, for example, that the former trend toward port-of-entry laws has stopped, the report states.

During the past year new pacts have been signed between the states which help to break down barriers in interstate traffic, it was explained. Agreements between Oregon and Idaho, and between Oregon and California, provide that a resident of one state employed in the other need not register his car in both states. Washington and Oregon previously had signed such a pact. This action, according to the Council of State Governments, will also affect trucks in interstate traffic.

Idaho, Oregon and Washington have further joined in permitting interstate recognition of dealers' license tags when the cars are not being used for demonstration or solicitation purposes. Reciprocity laws on interstate truck movements have this year been enacted also in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Washington, according to the Council.

Paul Maris Will Direct Farm Tenancy Program

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Farm Security Administration officials said yesterday Paul Maris, former acting resettlement administrator for Texas and Oklahoma, will direct the new farm tenancy program.

Mr. Maris, once a director of extension in an Oregon agricultural college, recently returned to Washington after serving a few months as temporary head of the resettlement headquarters in Dallas.

Trains Make Safety Record

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Railroads in the United States carried 246,997,594 passengers in the first six months of 1937, with no fatality in a train accident, the American Association of Railroads said yesterday. In the same period last year there were five fatalities. The passenger volume in the first half of this year was 4.3 per cent above the corresponding time in 1936.

Ten in Drug Ring Seized; Five Get Bail in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Five alleged members of a nation-wide narcotic ring, seized by Federal agents in a sweeping round-up Oct. 5, were admitted to bail by Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum Oct. 6.

Five others, also captured in New York raids which were carried out on a "zero hour" simultaneously with raids in other cities, were held in jail.

The defendants allegedly imported and distributed narcotics here and in New Orleans, La., Waco, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio, Texas, and elsewhere.

Judge Mandelbaum set $5000 bail for Charles Gaipa, a Bowery jeweler in Manhattan, and for Vincent Carreria, also of New York City. Mary Carusotto, Josephine Di Maggio and Jimmy di Maggio were admitted to bail under bonds of $2500 each.

Police and Federal agents, meanwhile, sought 64 more persons named in an indictment by the Federal grand jury.

President Stamp Of New York Girl Wins $500 Prize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The procurement division of the Treasury, section of painting and sculpture, has announced the winners of the cash prizes in the national stamp competition for the 1-cent stamp in the new presidential series. They are:

Elaine Rawlinson of New York City—First prize, $500.

Charles H. Bauer of East Orange, N. J.—Second prize, $300.

Erwin Hoyt Austin of Delmar, N. Y.—Third prize, $200.

Artists numbering 1122 entered the competition, which was managed by the section of painting and sculpture to determine the winner of the three prizes offered by the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing. An advisory committee acted as the jury of prizes. It consisted of Duncan Phillips of the Phillips Memorial Gallery; H. M. Southgate, president of the Bureau Issues Association; Mrs. Catherine L. Manning, philatelist, Smithsonian Institution; Carl Rollins, typographer, president of the Yale Press, and John Taylor Arms, etcher. Mr. Arms was unable to attend the jury meetings.

The competition was for the first postage stamp of the proposed presidential series. The cash awards will be paid to the prize winners whether or not the Post Office Department decides to use one or more of the winning designs. If completed, the series will include stamps portraying all the Presidents. The 1-cent stamp is a portrait of Washington; the 2-cent stamp will be of Adams, and so forth.

The final group from which the prize winners were selected included designs submitted by: Violet B. Wenner of Chicago, Ill.; Otto O. Paust of Memphis, Tenn.; Charles C. Svendsen of Cincinnati, Ohio; T. H. Jones of New York City; Raphael Beck of Buffalo, N. Y.; Jehu D. Paulson of Raleigh, N. C.; Thomas P. Elder of New Britain, Conn.; R. Crawford Livingston of Boston.

Pennsylvania Tax On Gas Deductible From Income Levy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9—Deduction of gasoline tax payments from their Federal income tax will be possible for Pennsylvania motorists for the first time next year. A ruling by the Internal Revenue Bureau, reported to automobile clubs in the Commonwealth on Oct. 1, confirmed their victory in the long fight to permit such deduction.

The Keystone Automobile Club was advised that the Bureau has officially ruled that an act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in its last session, definitely places the tax on the consumer, so that an exemption for it may now be claimed when paying Federal income taxes.

Pennsylvania motorists have been deprived of the right, enjoyed by car owners of other states, of deducting gas taxes since the collection-at-the-source law went into effect here in 1931. The Bureau of Internal Revenue held to a ruling that the law placed the tax on the distributor and not on the consumer.

Repeated efforts were made by Todd Daniel, a vice-president of Keystone, as counsel for the club, to have the Bureau reverse its ruling. He pointed out that the motorist was an actual taxpayer, the distributor merely acting as the collection agency.

It is estimated by the club that in the period covered by this ruling, Pennsylvania motorists were deprived of the right to claim deductions on approximately $160,000,000 in gasoline taxes.

The Bureau, in its review of the new law, finds that the act really levies the tax on the consumer, although it is payable by the distributor.

Dr. Nylander Teaches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Bringing valuable experience in labor problems to students, Dr. Towne Nylander, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, is giving special courses in labor and contemporary economics for the University of California extension division here.

Equal Rights Need Of Air Industry, Gorrell Asserts

ELKINS, W. Va., Oct. 9 (AP)—Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America, told a Mountain State Forest Festival crowd today that Congress must give the air industry rights equal to those of the railroads and motor carriers.

Speaking at Elkins airport in ceremonies ending West Virginia's annual tribute to its woodlands, Colonel Gorrell said:

"America's scheduled air line industry has now reached the point where it cannot further proceed and where longtime business planning is no longer justified or to be expected, unless and until Congress will modernize laws governing this new industry. Aviation is the only mode of transportation that has been deprived the right to have legislation appropriate to its needs."

Colonel Gorrell's address and a tour of the Monongahela National Forest concluded the three-day festival that saw the crowning of Jane Greer of Morgantown, W. Va., as Queen Silvia VIII.

W. Grady Whitman, director general, estimated that more than 100,000—the largest crowd in the eight years of the fete—jammed this little central West Virginia city yesterday to watch the three-mile-long festival parade of 24 bands, 70 floats, woodsmen and thousands of school children.

In his address Colonel Gorrell deplored the federal investigation of wartime expenditures for aviation immediately following the World War, asserting:

"The rumors and false statements, circulated for political effect, have distorted America's viewpoint concerning aviation even as of today, and have influenced public sentiment and even votes cast in Congress as recently as the current year."

Today, Colonel Gorrell declared, America led the world in quality of aircraft and in quality and the extent of its development in scheduled air line activities. He added:

"Our navy has the greatest naval air force of any nation in the world. By 1940, our army should have been equipped with its full contemplated complement of modern combat aircraft."

Magnesium Grows Into Key Position For Plane Building

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9 (AP)—Magnesium—once used chiefly for flash powder and fireworks—has become a key building material to aviation, the National Aircraft Production meeting was told today.

W. G. Harvey of the American Magnesium Company explained in a paper the mounting uses of the light substance for building airplanes and aviation motor parts.

In 1925, he said, only 10,000 pounds of the comparatively new magnesium alloy were manufactured. By last year production had gone to 800,000 pounds of castings. Some 70 per cent of the amount went into aircraft and engines. Mr. Harvey said castings contain 85 per cent or more of magnesium, with aluminum or a combination of aluminum and zinc.

G. P. Young of the Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia, said the stuff which makes automobile windshields and window glass shatterproof may be used soon for large molded sections in airplane construction.

Mr. Young explained that synthetic resins first made possible the preparation of shatterproof glass.

Molded plastics, made from resins, are being used now in automobiles and airplanes for parts of the ignition systems, and instrument knobs and cases.

Louisa Alcott Spent Her First Two Years In Germantown Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 — Although Louisa M. Alcott, author of "Little Women," is closely associated with Massachusetts in the thought of most of her admirers, she was actually a native of Germantown, Penna., it is recalled by local historians now celebrating "March of Progress Week."

The Masonic Hall at 5425 Germantown Avenue, has occupied since 1873 the site of a house in which her father, Amos Bronson Alcott in 1831 opened a school for boys and girls up to the age of nine—after which the boys went to Germantown Academy and the girls to a new school established at the same time on Church Lane by William Russell.

This system had been proposed by Reuben Haines, a leader of educational progress in Germantown and a trustee of Germantown Academy—who was interested in Alcott's liberal ideas of education.

In "Pine Place," where the latter established his school and tried out his co-educational theories Louisa was born on Nov. 29 1832. Two years later, however the family moved back to Massachusetts after the passing of Haines and the end of his financial support for the venture.

Police Chiefs Choose Leader From New Orleans

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9 (AP)—George B. Reyer, New Orleans police superintendent, was elected president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police Oct. 7, succeeding Leon V. Jenkins of Portland, Ore.

Other officers chosen at the closing session of the annual convention were:

Peter S. Brady. Harrison, N. J., secretary; John L. Sullivan, Pittsfield, Mass., treasurer; William J. Quinn, San Francisco, first vice-president; R. B. Jordan, Richmond, Va., second; Maj. Ernest Brown, Washington, D. C., third; Donald S. Leonard, Detroit, fourth; Joseph T. Owens, Rome, N. Y., fifth, and Michael Morissey, Indianapolis, sixth vice-president.

Tower-to-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

invade China. Corrective disciplining of what Mr. Stimson called a "headstrong" nation is a world objective. Yet the issues beyond these are not crystal clear. This week witnessed an alarming tendency—echoes of 1917—to stampede opinion into a war fever in the name of "saving democracy," or "freedom," or "righteousness."

The trouble is that every nation has its own definition of these words. Germany and Japan met the American show of moral force with pertinent questions. Berlin inquired whether inquiry "into the causes, not merely the symptoms, of the present world chaos," is not in order. Tokyo, almost for the first time, officially ranked herself among the "have-not" nations.

Mere repression of Japan is no surer guarantee of establishing peace or "righteousness" in the Far East than the postwar repression of Germany has guaranteed European peace. Peace organizations pointed this out. In the muddle of confused cross-currents, the democracies are striking out boldly for "order first, negotiated revision—if any—afterward." The formula calls for strong action. The future awaits events.

Economic peace, rather than economic strangling of any nation, still offers a path lifted up above the caldron where nations seethe with war emotions born of centuries of economic and political maladjustment. Healing, not war—even in a righteous cause—is humanity's dominant need in this crucial week.

War East and West

On battle fronts in Spain and in China, war's lawless "epidemic," in Mr. Roosevelt's words, continued to spread.

Tokyo ordered cuts in imports of more than 300 commodities. American cotton is due for heavy curtailment. Japanese armies pushed south nearly to the Yellow River in Shantung Province. Stiff Chinese resistance kept Shanghai lines almost unchanged.

As British and French patrol ships in the Mediterranean dropped depth bombs on what was believed to be a pirate submarine, and later possibly for diplomatic reasons, was called a "porpoise" by a British Admiralty spokesman, the two democracies curtly demanded a reply from Italy on proposed three-power conversations about Spain. Italian coolness to the plan is indicated.

At Geneva, two small powers—Albania and Portugal—blocked passage of a resolution condemning indirectly Italian intervention in Spain.

As if to underline Mr. Justice Black's severance from all Ku Klux Klan bigotry, his staff includes a Jew and two Roman Catholics, one of the latter a Negro—all anathema to Klan tenets. National reception of the new Justice's radio statement a week ago was mixed. He satisfied most critics that he no longer belongs to the Klan, but gave no reason for joining.

Special Session

Hint of a special session of Congress came from President Roosevelt at Hyde Park after his trip to the Pacific Northwest. Time for sessions opening: Possibly between Nov. 6 and 15. Agenda: Foreign affairs; wages and hours; crop control; reorganization of Federal executive structure; and regional planning.

Western Trip Analyzed: Intimate Message, Page 1.

Although American business activity is off some 6 per cent from Maytime highs, the lull is regarded as temporary. Private employment has taken some 98,000 from CCC rolls this year, and WPA rolls have been cut by more than 1,000,000.

World trade is reported from Geneva to be near its 1929 levels. Maldistribution of gold is deplored, even as Washington reports that $3,551,147,000 in foreign capital flowed to this country from Jan. 2, 1935, to June 30, 1937.

Germany and New Zealand report a new trade and financial accord.

Léon Blum, Vice-Premier of France, is scheduled for an American economic and good-will mission, with war debts a likely topic.

Quick re-Views

Labor: Federal mediation brings railroad agreement, ending strike threat on 86 American lines. A Los Angeles knitting mill is taken over and run by C. I. O. employees, the former owner willingly selling out and taking a job as sales agent. British Labor Party reduces union influence in favor of political branch. German Labor Front has enrolled 20,000,000. Hepburn wins Ontario election on anti-C. I. O. platform.

A. F. of L. Convention: Union Contractual Responsibility: Page 1.

Palestine: Britain deports Arab instigators of terrorism, including Arab High Committee.

France refuses to establish exchange control.

Poland sets up "Ghettos" in universities for Jewish students.

Yankees take three-game lead over Giants in World Series.

Ancient Man to Be Hunted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 — A 25,000-mile hunt for ancient man, following a prehistoric trail through southeastern Asia, Java and the Philippines, has been planned by Dr. Hellmut deTerra, associate curator of geology and paleontology of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, who sailed for England in the Manhattan this week.

The expedition is sponsored jointly by the Academy and the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. Dr. Hallam L. Movius of the latter will accompany Dr. deTerra after meeting him in Europe. He sails from New York today in the Bremen.

Mandalay will be the base for the field operations of the expedition. There, with the co-operation of the Burma Division of the Geological Survey of India, a search for fossils of prehistoric man and animals will be conducted in the gravels along the banks of the Irrawaddy River, where stone-age tools have already been discovered.

The Rev. Teilhard de Chardin, co-discoverer of the Pekin Man, will join the expedition in Burma on Dec. 1, according to Dr. deTerra, and will aid in making two field trips into the north country above Myitkyina, which lies at the foot of the Chinese Alps, near the desolate wastes of Tibet.

These two trips, it is hoped, will reveal the effects on human evolution in southeastern Asia, of mountain-making events and climatic changes which took place there.

Flying from Burma to Singapore and Bandoeng, Java, later, the expedition will join forces with Dr. Ralph von Koenigswald in exploring new sites along the Solo River, where last year Dr. von Koenigswald discovered what is believed to be the oldest known human skull—that of a baby of 700,000 years ago.

Since Java is extremely rich with evidence of both prehistoric man and of animals contemporary with him, it offers an opportunity to compare the age of early man there with finds in other parts of the world.

Dr. deTerra is particularly interested in the possibility of discovering evidences of an ancient land bridge that may have existed between Malaya and the Asiatic continent, which would shed further light on early human migrations between India and Java.

The final field work of the expedition will be carried on in the Philippines.

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Japanese Chamber in Manila Pushes Tri-Party Trade Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—In a memorandum submitted to the Joint Economic Preparatory Committee, now in session in Manila, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Manila recommended a tri-party control of the trade of the Philippines.

The memorandum pointed out that the trade between Japan and the Philippines, which is substantially in favor of Japan, must not be considered as bilateral trade, but as one side of a triangular commerce involving the United States, Japan and the Philippines.

The brief outlines that America sells Japan vast quantities of raw cotton, Japan sells the Philippines cotton shirts and yardage, and the Philippines sell sugar to the United States. The thesis purports to show that the present arrangement is eminently satisfactory, as the United States has a favorable balance of trade with Japan, which in turn has a favorable balance of trade with the Philippines; and the Philippines is on the right side of the ledger in her overseas commerce with the United States.

Observers in Manila believe that the purpose of the presentation is to impress the Filipino that no artificial trade barriers should be established to lessen the trade with Japan as that would, it is alleged, in a measure upset the trade of the triangle.

"To begin with," the brief says, "we wish to clarify our attitude and state that we, for one, are not opposed either to the advancement of the date of Philippine independence or to revision of the Tydings-McDuffie law. But we believe that in the adjustment of American-Philippine trade relations preparatory to the concession of Philippine independence, the economic relations between the Philippines and Japan and other foreign countries cannot be overlooked.

Balance Calculated

"The commerce between the United States, the Philippines and Japan furnishes an excellent example of that 'triangular' trade arrangement which Secretary of State Hull fervently advocates. By this is meant that the surplus merchandise balance in favor of the Philippines in its trade with America is offset or counteracted by a balance against it reaching up to yen 15,574,000 in 1936, in its trade relations with Japan. On the other hand, the United States enjoys a heavy surplus in its exports to Japan."

Statistics are quoted, showing that Philippine-American trade increased 38.40 per cent in 1936, as compared with 1935, while Philippine-Japan trade increased 23.59 per cent. It is also known that imports from the United States represented 60 per cent of total imports into the Islands in 1936, while imports from Japan represented only 13 per cent.

Keeping Door Open

The brief deplores the restrictions on Japanese and foreign capital for business expansion in the Islands:

"In order to accelerate Philippine exports to Japan, the country should develop the natural resources and produce such goods as Japan keenly needs," the brief points out. "But there is a strict rule in the Constitution of the Philippines that 60 per cent of the capital must be owned by American or Philippine citizens. So we can say that the door to developing the natural resources is closed to foreigners, and it will be impossible for Japan by herself to improve the export business. Such being the case, it is quite advisable for the Philippines to put into force the so-called 'economic control' in the archipelago, through the co-operation of the three countries, i. e. Japan, America and the Philippines, as to capital, machinery, labor, etc., adopting an ideal policy of open door and equal opportunity for all nations.

Some observers are of the opinion that the logical projection of the Japanese thesis is the eventual complete domination of the Philippine market by the Japanese. It is a foregone conclusion, variously stated by the members of the Joint Preparatory Committee, that American imports into the Philippines will decrease with an establishment of Philippine import tax on American goods. With the decrease in sugar and coconut oil sales to America, which will inevitably follow according to the provisions of the Tydings McDuffie Act, the Philippine market will, as a consequence, be directed into Japanese hands. This situation is appreciated by the Japanese, and it is alleged that preparations for it are in thorough progress throughout the Islands.

Not a city, town or village exists in the Philippines which does not have either a Japanese owned commercial outlet or a Filipino shop handling Japanese goods exclusively. This commercial penetration has extended even into the Igorote areas, where the largest retail and wholesale outlets in the capital of the Mountain Province are Japanese.

American concerns are therefore clearly in opposition to the Japanese thesis, as presented to the Joint Committee by the Manila Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

Work of Aliens Is Exhibited At Los Angeles Social Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 9—To celebrate work being done toward social integration of persons of foreign birth or parentage, a two-day program began yesterday at the International Institute of Los Angeles.

The annual event is being sponsored by the present-day Community Chest agency which had its beginning 21 years ago. Now housed in its own building of Spanish architecture, the institute has become one of the most far-reaching social organizations in this area.

The celebration opens with a two-day exhibit and sale of foreign handicrafts and foods. Each evening a foreign buffet dinner is being offered to the public, and a foreign buffet luncheon is being offered on the second day, Saturday.

Each afternoon there is scheduled a program of nationality songs and dances, and the celebration is to be climaxed with an international program each evening, in which consuls and members of the several foreign colonies are to participate.

In addition to social integration, the institute seeks to promote better understanding and greater sympathy between native and foreign-born persons and to help foreign-born persons and their children become adjusted to American ways.

Affiliated with the National Institute of Immigrant Welfare, it served 26,507 individuals from 62 countries in 1936 in case, group, and community work.

Of these, 354 were assisted in solving naturalization, immigration, new arrival and other travel problems; 1136 families were assisted in solving unemployment, health, marital, and law problems; 81 families were given material relief; 688 received translating services; 4397 visits were made and 8719 office and 5633 telephone interviews were done by institute workers.

Last year the institute sponsored 24 second-generation clubs with an enrollment of 436, representing eight nations; 18 first-generation clubs, with an enrollment of 469 from 17 nations; 17 classes in folk dancing, cooking, sewing, naturalization, homemaking, and language, with an enrollment of 277; 29 nationality programs and exhibits of arts and crafts; 361 special events, such as lectures, plays, socials, and outings, attended by 16,073; and 71 speeches and 198 programs for outside groups.

With a total attendance for all group activities of 45,946, 69 foreign organizations held 587 meetings at the institute, which has, besides offices, a spacious patio, clubrooms, and social hall.

To make possible this year-round program, the regular staff was augmented by 174 volunteers, 23 student workers in training, and 63 W. P. A. workers.

Race Car Roars At Snail's Gait

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Oct. 9 (AP)—The world's most powerful racing car—Capt. George E. T. Eyston's streamlined "Thunderbolt"—roared a speed symphony from the exhausts of its 24-cylinder motor today but the wheels turned no faster than those of a light truck.

Captain Eyston couldn't get the seven-ton speed monster out of low gear. Mechanics said they believed a high spot on one of the gears prevented the shifting.

Until yesterday the car in which Captain Eyston hopes to break Sir Malcolm Campbell's land speed mark of 301.12 miles an hour for the running mile never had been driven.

The quiet Englishman believes the silver juggernaut will go at "least 310 miles an hour."

"I think I'll be ready to go after Sir Malcolm's record the week of Oct. 17," he said.

WPA Rolls to Average 1,650,000 for the Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—WPA intends to employ an average of 1,650,000 persons during the fiscal year ending next June 30, spokesmen for the organization say.

This average would be well within the limit of 2,000,000 which President Roosevelt now declares is no longer necessary.

The latest WPA figures show that 1,456,915 were employed on Sept. 18 Officials said experience has shown, however, that the rolls increased during the winter months.

Morocco: Land of Contrasts

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French-African Unrest Laid To Nationalist Wave

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Serious concern is felt here over the unrest in France's North African territory as revealed in a number of riots and disturbances recently in Morocco and Tunis.

The situation is being studied by a special ministerial committee and steps will be taken soon to prevent the recurrence of these troubles. The ferment is admittedly widespread and deep-rooted, however, and the task of dealing with it effectively will not be easy.

It is in Morocco that the gravest incidents have occurred. Early in September, for instance, violent riots broke out in Meknès, and were quelled only by troops after a battle that cost the Arabs 60 casualties.

There have also been outbreaks of various kinds in other towns of Morocco and in several places in Tunis. Algeria has been relatively quiet recently but it has not been by any means completely free of disturbing signs of unrest.

Causes Partly Economic

The immediate reasons for these outbreaks vary considerably. The underlying causes, however, are the same in nearly every case. These causes are partly economic and partly due to a wave of Arab nationalism that seems to have its roots in a pan-Arab movement extending over the whole of Northern Africa and the Near East.

The economic troubles of France's North African possessions are those which the producers of raw materials have experienced everywhere. The depression brought hardship and misery to hundreds of thousands and although there has been improvement lately the economic situation is still far from normal. The French Government has had its hands full in dealing with the difficulties in metropolitan France to do very much for the natives of North Africa.

In Morocco, this economic stress has been accentuated recently by a shortage of food and in some places of water which has resulted in violent outbreaks.

Economic considerations alone, however, would not account for the widespread unrest. Its cause must be sought in large part in the growing Arab nationalism which has made itself felt in Palestine, Egypt, and elsewhere. Post-war generations of Arabs who have been educated in Europe or in European-directed schools, upon returning to their homes have fostered agitation in favor of increased autonomy everywhere.

Nationalism Intensified

The Spanish civil war intensified this nationalist movement. There have been frequent radiocasts in the Arab dialects from both sides in Spain, and agents of Spain, Italy and Germany have not been idle.

At the same time communist agitators have been particularly busy and are undoubtedly responsible for a considerable portion of the unrest and violence that has occurred.

On the other hand, and in certain parts of Northern Africa, particularly Algeria, the so-called French Fascist group has also been busy. Algeria is credited with being a stronghold of Col. de la Rocque's French Social Party, the ex-Croix de Feu.

Among colonial administrative circles here in Paris the prevailing impression is that the great need is to re-establish the natives' respect for French authority. Under the Popular Front cabinets there has unquestionably been a tendency to relax the firm discipline practiced by former governments, and it is contended that a more determined attitude is clearly required. At the same time it is recognized that the unrest in Northern Africa goes very deep and that an attempt simply to repress it without removing the cause might have grave consequences later on.

Pennsylvania Strikes Gas

KANE, Penna., Oct. 9 (AP)—A natural gas well, said by old timers to be one of the largest drilled in the northern Pennsylvania field in 30 years, blew in yesterday at near-by Morrison. Workmen for the H. C. Drilling Company, leaser of the land, said the well has a daily production of 3,000,000 cubic feet of gas and "came in" at 4748 feet in the Oriskany sand. They estimated that its production is about ten times the average output in this area.

One Overcoat, Well Dressed? Yes, the Stylists So Concede

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—At last a man can be well dressed with only one overcoat.

The coat, some of the nation's leading stylists say, should be a double breasted ulster with flaring lapels and a half belt, in blue or oxford gray—good for day or evening, city or country, formal or recreational wear.

With this cheering message, 350 leaders of the men's clothing industry started homeward today from the first annual "men's fashion forum and seminar" (tuition $50 each) sponsored by a men's magazine.

Other data supplied to the "students" in their one-day course featured by hours of parading by male mannequins displaying the latest styles, were:

That the coonskin-coated college boy of the cartoons has been supplanted by a more sedate undergraduate given to fur-lined, fur-collared cloth coats;

That derbies are taboo at night and the "coming" soft hats have rolling or rough-edged brims turned up all around;

And that "every man likes to be a sport—even if he only dresses the part."

Illinois Dilemma: Municipal Wages And Limited Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Illinois communities are fighting what the Illinois Municipal League regards as "a flagrant example of state interference in the management of local affairs without regard to local budget conditions." The 1937 minimum wage laws for firemen and policemen, it is contended, work a hardship on many small communities whose budgets cannot stand any further increase in costs and which are by law blocked from increasing taxes on general property.

The validity of the measure is being attacked in a test case before the Illinois Supreme Court.

The State Association of Police and the State Firemen's Association succeeded in pushing through the last Legislature two bills providing that villages of more than 10,000 population pay a minimum monthly wage of $150 and those over 25,000 a minimum of $175.

Although the same Legislature passed another bill allowing cities to increase general property taxes to cover the wage increase that would ensue in most places from application of the laws, Gov. Henry Horner vetoed it.

Company Jerks Out Telephones In Coast Drive on Gambling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Elimination of telephone and telegraph equipment as an aid to carry on the many-sided gambling business is presaged here in a clean-up drive which is expected to set a precedent for local, state, and national conduct by communication companies.

"Co-operation" of the Southern California Telephone Company, the local exchange for the Bell System, has been lauded by the city police department, both for making participation in horse race book-making more difficult and for taking steps to erase grounds for indictment of the telephone company for conspiracy to violate the State penal code.

The telephone company has tightened up on its requirements for installation of service and is inspecting present installations which have been found in raids on establishments of book-making suspects.

Balancing the conspiracy angle is the state requirement to give equal service to all applicants on an equal basis.

Gambling Was Prevalent

The redefinition of company policy between these two factors was occasioned by the demand recently by U. S. Webb, State Attorney-General, that Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz of Los Angeles County "move in" to enforce state law in the city of Los Angeles. The demand was prompted by complaints against gambling said to be prevalent here in a greater degree than anywhere else in the State.

On the law books of the county, whose board of supervisors do not legislate for law enforcement officers of the city, is an ordinance passed in 1916 "prohibiting the letting or leasing of telegraph or telephone lines or wires, or the transmission of telegraph or telephone messages for the purpose of carrying on a poolroom or bookmaking or pool-selling," among other things.

Thomas O'Brien, Assistant County District Attorney, pointed out that the county ordinance could not be enforced by either the city attorney or the city chief of police, because the city charter provides for enforcement only of city ordinances, charter provision and state law.

While the Assistant District Attorney is of the opinion that a state law on the subject of communication equipment would standardize prosecution everywhere, the city police department spokesman said the subject was already covered in the penal code under the conspiracy clause.

Whether or not the telephone company already is implicated in conspiracy is a much discussed question here at present. Those who make this indictment say the increased vigilance is an evidence of past guilty practice being forsaken. They also say that testimony last winter before the interim investigation committee of the State Legislature on horse-racing confirmed the contention that the telephone company knew and now knows what telephones are being used in the conspiracy to violate the state law against book-making, and that such knowledge constituted conspiracy.

Those who say the company is not implicated aver that there is a difference between race-news dissemination and handling of bets. They contend that present installations to carry on the news service do not amount to conspiracy, while the company is making every effort to refuse service to prospective bookmakers without violating the State Public Utilities Act making equal service obligatory.

In any event, investigation of new installations is becoming more than routine, and the telephone company is aiding in the police raids in tearing out equipment used for book-making, according to the police department.

Next Logical Step

Those who believe the telephone company's conduct to be commendable under the circumstances point out that the next logical step here is to investigate municipal light and power service, as well as other utilities, and to check up on newspapers and radio stations disseminating racing information and odds.

As for the various law-enforcement agencies, their acts have been about as follows:

Briefly, the state Attorney General ordered the county sheriff and district attorney to co-operate with the city in cleaning up bookmaking and other forms of vice. The district attorney wrote a letter to the City Council pointing out that enforcement would be facilitated by passage of an ordinance similar to that on the county books. This communication on Sept. 28 had not been ruled upon for an opinon by the city attorney, but meanwhile the city police chief had requested the council for an ordinance making it a crime even to visit a bookmaking establishment. Pending action on this phase, the police department lined up the telephone company to stamp out misuse of communication equipment.

Arrests continue to be made almost daily, and the county grand jury is taking a leading part in rounding up defendants for the trials yet to come.

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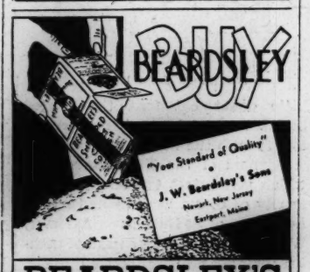

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Japan Blames China for War; Says World Misunderstands

TOKYO, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office charged China with the responsibility for the Sino-Japanese conflict today in a formal answer to condemnations of Japan by the United States and the League of Nations.

It stated:

"It is the Chinese Government which is violating the spirit of the anti-war pact and menacing the peace of the world."

Observers considered the statement a mild one, after it had been predicted freely that the Japanese Government would denounce the Nine-Power and Kellogg Pacts.

The text of the statement:

The League of Nations regards Japan's action in China as violation of the Nine-Power Treaty and the anti-war pact. The United States State Department published a statement to the same effect.

This was due to misunderstanding Japan's true intentions. The Japanese Government extremely regrets this misunderstanding.

The present conflict was caused by Chinese troops' irregular attacks on Japanese troops which were stationed in North China according to treaty stipulations. Japanese were maneuvering at Lukouchiao with a small number of troops, as Japanese garrisons were widely scattered during peacetime.

After the outbreak of the trouble Japan tried to settle locally and the action of the Japanese troops was nothing more than a measure of self-defense. Japan has no other intention whatever.

Aggravation of the conflict in Shanghai and North China was due to the attitude of the Chinese who, violating the Shanghai truce agreement signed in 1932, stationed 40,000 troops in the demilitarized zone and were planning to murder 30,000 Japanese residents, including women and children.

At that time the Japanese forces were only 3000 strong. Thus, China is responsible for the aggravation of the situation because she disregarded Japan's non-aggression policy and mobilized a huge number of troops against Japan.

This forced Japan to take military action. Japan's military operations in China today have been entirely caused by China's provocative attitude. Japan's action is entirely in self-defense.

What Japan wants in making the present action is to eradicate China's anti-Japanese policy and maintain peace in the Far East co-operating with China.

Japan has no territorial ambitions.

Accordingly, Japan's action in China violates no existing treaties in any way whatever. On the contrary, China is carrying out her stubborn anti-Japanese policy, incited by red influence, is planning to drive out Japanese rights and interests from China by force of arms.

It is China's Government that is violating the spirit of the pact against war, menacing the peace of the world.

Earle Approves 'Spanish Earth' As War Lesson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9—Overruling a ban by the State Board of Motion Picture Censors, Gov. George H. Earle gave approval to the exhibition in Pennsylvania of the film "Spanish Earth."

"That it is propaganda for the Loyalists is certain," the Governor admitted, but continuing, he said: "I do not feel the 'Spanish Earth' in any way endeavors to recruit our young Americans to fight and die in alien causes as did 'Spain in Flames'," another Loyalist film which the Governor banned in the Commonwealth, for which he was widely criticized by liberal groups.

"'Spanish Earth'," the Governor declared, "is certainly a ghastly spectacle, nevertheless I feel that in showing the horrors of war it is a good lesson for us Americans."

Chicago's Poor Paving Laid to Restrictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Reasons for many of the poor pavements in Chicago have been found by the Chicago City Club, which made a survey recently to ascertain why paving in Chicago "falls short of even minimum standards" and why "the costs for this inferior work are excessive as compared with the costs of other large cities."

The report concluded that the general deterioration in the resurfacing done in the last two years was probably due to Chicago's paving specifications, called unnecessarily and perhaps deliberately restrictive, and to the fact that no tests are required for determining the serviceability of the asphalt mixtures as laid.

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The Airport Taking Shape at Botwood, N. F.

The Airport Shown in This Photograph, With Runways Marked and Temporary and Permanent Buildings Marked, Will House Enormous Land Planes Apparently to Be Used in the Coming Trans-Atlantic Service. However, Tests Are Now Being Conducted by Great Flying Boats, of Which the Caledonia (Superimposed at Upper Right) of the British Imperial Airways Is an Example

Germany Regrets Britain's Ignoring Of Colonial Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 9—Since German colonies constitute the most urgent issue here disappointment is felt at the result of the English conservative convention at Scarsborough. It is felt that any genuine desire for peace such as that announced by Roosevelt, Chautemps and Chamberlain this week might have been accompanied by a different attitude toward Germany's demand for equality of status in the colonial question than that shown in the Conservative Party attitude.

Premier Chamberlain's speech also arouses disappointment here since it avoided this same most vital issue of colonies. Mr. Chamberlain's references, with obvious satisfaction, to England's progress in rearmament calls for a retort from the Berliner Börsen Zeitung that "great democracies" consider they and they alone have the right to arm. It is difficult not to write sarcastically about such things, this comment concludes. Mr. Chamberlain's warm tribute to Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, is calculated to put an end to the many reports current here of disagreement between the two statesmen on the foreign policy.

World's Largest Air Base Taking Shape at Botwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOTWOOD, N. F.—In the interior of Newfoundland, far from the large centers of civilization, the British government's base for transoceanic navigation begins to take shape. On a scale vaster than the largest airport yet conceived, the government is laying out an aeronautical establishment at Botwood which may serve its aviation need for ten years to come.

What gives rise to particular interest in aviation circles in this gigantic, ultra-modern port is that it is preparing for the reception not of seaplanes, such as have been carrying on the transatlantic tests so far, but of enormous land planes.

On a mile-square site literally carved from the woods and about nine miles from here on the Newfoundland government's narrow gauge railway lies this Newfoundland Airport, one of the largest, if indeed, not the largest, airports in the world. It is the western terminus and main depot of the transatlantic air service between North America and Europe by way of Ireland. Though well on its way, it is estimated that Botwood will hardly be completed before the end of 1938.

Marine Base Near

Not over two miles away, at Gander's Lake, is the huge marine airbase for the big flying boats of Pan American and Imperial Airways, which are now test flying the ocean route. Within a year or so these two companies will jointly operate regular services across the Atlantic.

Much interest has been aroused by the flights of the British boats Caledonia and Cambria and Pan American Clipper No. 3. Within the last few days the Cambria made a record crossing from Botwood to Foynes, Ireland, in 11 hours 33 minutes, an average speed of 190 miles an hour.

Yet parallel with the splendid performance of its flying boats the British Government goes on spending the fund of $2,500,000 set aside for developing the tremendous land field at Botwood. Aviation circles are aware that although trial flights have been conducted by flying boats and larger ones are under construction by both the United States and Great Britain, the size of the Botwood airdrome indicates that the British Government is building this land base to use any type of aircraft that eventually proves most feasible for the transatlantic service. It is generally thought that Britain eventually plans to operate a land plane shuttle service across the ocean. Land craft are more aerodynamically efficient, motors are steadily more dependable and larger loads can be carried, it is said.

Runways Are Huge

As an indication of the size of the Botwood land airdrome, three of the runways will be 4500 feet long and 600 feet wide. A master runway parallel to the direction of the prevailing wind will be more than a mile long and 1200 feet wide. All the runways are to be asphalt surfaced. An elaborate lighting system, including the usual flood and boundary lights, will be provided, with a series of lights imbedded in the asphalt surface to guide incoming ships, is going in.

These runways designed by the British air planners have been designed to handle planes of 200,000 pounds gross. Such 100-ton planes are far beyond the size that will be required for many years by the domestic airways. Apparently, therefore, planes of a size much greater than the needs of domestic air services can be accommodated in this field. Even planes already projected by the builders today weigh barely half the tonnage that the field is designed to handle.

Permanent buildings nearing completion at Botwood are the power house, boiler house and administration block. Other buildings will house elaborate shops and hangars, a hotel for overnight passengers, and living quarters for the ground staff.

At present narrow strips have been cleared on three of the runways, graded, and hard surfaced for portions of their length. In about another week surfacing operations will stop because of the advance of colder weather.

Strung along parallel to the railway which skirts the great field is a temporary construction camp with dormitories, staff house, office, store, garage and machine shops.

President's Speech Is Declared Step To World Society

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Declaring that the task of this generation was "the building of a society of nations," Dr. James T. Shotwell, president of the League of Nations Association, today had voiced strong praise of President Roosevelt's Chicago speech as "a milestone in the long march of nations to a peaceful and just international society."

The President's statement, the acts of the United States Government and the decisions of the League of Nations Assembly had combined, Dr. Shotwell said, to place international morality first and set in motion the procedure for stopping war. This had entirely reversed the situation of a few weeks ago, he continued, when "the forces of international lawlessness were on the offensive, and 90 per cent of the people of the world who wished peace seemed discouraged and disorganized."

The League of Nations Association agreed with the President that "war must be quarantined . . . by the overwhelming majority of nations who wish peace quarantining war itself," Dr. Shotwell said.

"Only by vigorous aggressive cooperative action on the part of the peace-loving nations can the principles of right international conduct be maintained and the forces of war be stopped," he continued. "World co-operation does not mean war; it may be the only alternative to war. . . . President Roosevelt in his speech did not take sides with one nation against another, but with one kind of national conduct against another. The world will have to decide whether it supports violence or the procedures of law and order."

Dr. Shotwell said that the isolationists, in finding parallels between today's situation and 1917, blinded themselves to the development of international society in the last 20 years. In that period, he declared, nations had renounced war as an instrument of national policy and set up fact-finding machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

"The path to a just and lasting settlement does not lie by the repression of violence alone, as the League of Nations has learned in the course of its history," he said. "Economic as well as political justice must be established. It should not be forgotten that the report of the Lytton Commission on Manchuria called for a program of economic justice for Japan in her relations with China."

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British Back U. S. on Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

little doubt but that the United States would join a nine-power effort to curb the war in the Far East.

(Signers of the Nine-Power Pact which guarantees the territorial integrity of China were invited by the League of Nations Assembly Wednesday to consider ways of making their guarantee effective.)

"Three days ago the attention of the world was arrested by a clarion call from the other side of the Atlantic, as welcome as it was timely in its utterance," Mr. Chamberlain said.

"Hitherto it has been assumed the United States, the most powerful country in the world, would remain content with a frankly isolationist policy.

"But Mr. Roosevelt has seen that if what he calls an epidemic of world lawlessness is allowed to spread, no country will be safe from attack.

"It would clearly be premature at this stage to commit this Government to any course of action, but we shall gladly co-operate in any plan for the restoration and maintenance of peace.

"Although in neither case has there been a formal declaration of war, there are in fact two major wars in progress," Mr. Chamberlain said, referring to the Sino-Japanese and Spanish civil conflicts.

"Both of them are being characterized by the use of bombing planes and in both cases noncombatants, men, women and children, are being killed and mutilated by action of aerial weapons. . . .

"It is a sickening and horrifying spectacle from which the mind revolts and it has aroused in many countries the strongest feelings and indignation at its inhumanity—and sympathy with its helpless victims."

He said, however, there was "some danger lest these natural human feelings should miss the real point"—that of "having to resort to force at all, in contradiction to engagements solemnly entered into, without even an attempt to settle differences by peaceful discussion and negotiations."

The Prime Minister went on to caution Premier Mussolini of Italy that lasting Anglo-Italian friendship depends on Italy's decision on withdrawal of Italian volunteers from the Spanish civil war.

Mr. Chamberlain reminded powers inclined to war that Britain is rearming "on the vastest scale we ever attempted" in peace time.

Mr. Chamberlain frankly cautioned that "until the world recovers its sanity, there can be no halt in the process of rearming this country."

Reviewing the vast rearmament program into which Britain has plunged, he said "the navy personnel is being extended at a rate never attempted before in time of peace . . .;

"Powerful airplanes unsurpassed in design and equipment are steadily coming forward from manufacturers . . .;

"In the space of two years the strength of our home based force has been nearly trebled, an expansion at a rate and scale never attempted before."

Canadian Boycott Is Urged Against Japanese Products

OTTAWA, Oct. 9 (Canadian Press)—Representatives of three national organizations called upon the Canadian Government and people today to take steps to halt Japan's invasion of China.

Separately, they urged a Dominion-wide boycott of Japanese goods, a Government embargo on shipments of war supplies to Japan and government co-operation with the League of Nations in its moves to end the conflict.

President P. M. Draper, of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and M. J. Coldwell, national chairman of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, issued almost simultaneous statements demanding the Government stop exports to Japan of materials useful in arms manufacture.

Mr. Coldwell also said the C. C. F. "will most certainly follow the example of the British labor movement and urge the Canadian people to boycott Japanese goods as an expression of their condemnation of the barbarous Japanese attacks on the Chinese people.

"We are prepared to co-operate with organized labor, the churches and all other organizations which are ready to take similar action."

(In England the British labor movement recently condemned Japan's policy in China and demanded an Empire boycott of Japanese products.)

An executive of the League of Nations society sent a resolution to Prime Minister MacKenzie King urging the Government "to join in collective action by members of the League of Nations and the United States of America to bring justice and order in the Far East."

Another resolution urged similar action on the Spanish civil war.

Mr. Draper asserted Japan's "systematic massacre" of the civilian population in China was a "violation of everything labor stands for."

Liberalism in Storage: Japan's Left-Wing Quiet

(Continued from Page 1)

stinct reasserts itself, the ranks close, and Japan presents an outwardly completely united front to the outside world.

Not only has there been no articulate opposition to the war; there has also been no attempt on the part of Japan's liberals to formulate reasonable and moderate terms of peace. Some of them have simply echoed the prevailing slogans; the others have remained silent. I recently talked with one of those who remained silent, an acquaintance whose background is internationalist, even pacifist. His comment reflected the defeatism that is now the predominant mood among the minority of Japanese who have been attached to ideals of international conciliation:

"When I was younger I felt that one must struggle against such conflicts as the one between Japan and China. Now it seems useless; when national aspirations come into too sharp conflict there is sometimes no escape from the appeal to arms. In any case, to oppose war in Japan is to swim against a hopelessly swift current. I can see that my own children, who have not been chauvinistically brought up, grow excited and enthusiastic over the stories of heroic acts of Japanese soldiers and sailors that fill the newspapers.

"History has left little place for liberalism in Japan. We were handicapped by our long period of self-imposed seclusion; we came on the international stage late and had a harder struggle for existence than some other nations. Moreover, all our modernization was decreed from above. Our industries grew up with Government help and under Government supervision. Liberalism in politics is, I think, associated with a less regimented economic life than circumstances have imposed on us."

Another reason why the liberalism which is mildly articulate in Japan in peaceful periods and exercised real influence on the course of national development before 1931 becomes mute when the bugles begin to blow is that Japan's military leaders can point to an unbroken record of victory on land and sea. The Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05, the operations against Tsingtao and the German Pacific islands in the World War, the fighting with China in 1931, 1932 and 1933, all ended in success for Japanese arms.

It is true that Japan has been distinctly lucky in its opponents. For the last two generations it has been sufficiently ahead of China in economic development and in the efficiency of its state organization to possess an overwhelming margin of advantage in any armed conflict. Russia in 1904 and 1905 was in the throes of internal revolution which naturally handicapped its operations on the remote oriental front. Germany was in no position to make any serious defense of its Far Eastern possessions.

But the Japanese masses do not take these factors into consideration. Brought up from childhood in the firm belief that the Japanese are a chosen and peculiar people, energetically schooled in the deeds of medieval heroes and in the especially courageous actions of their soldiers in modern wars, they are convinced that Japan is invincible. This conviction is further sustained by the fact that Japan has never been invaded, so that the people have no consciousness of the misery of war on their own soil.

Moreover, the Japanese officer has a super-heroic code of military ethics to live up to. A foreign military observer, on asking what were the Japanese tactics in the event of a retreat, was told by a Japanese officer that no such tactics were needed, because a Japanese army would never retreat. It is considered such a disgrace for an officer to be captured, no matter what may be the odds against him, that he must atone for it by taking his own life at the first opportunity.

Against such a high pitched martial tradition, associated with a constant record of victory, Japanese liberalism was bound to prove a weak and broken reed. Only a stunning defeat, approaching the proportions of a national disaster, which could not be concealed or glossed over, would be likely to shake the hold on the Japanese masses of the military creed of unquestioning sacrifice for the Empire and a minimum of questioning as to the causes which made this sacrifice necessary.

Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt sought to hammer home the contention he and past Presidents have generally made, that America can no longer hope to avoid international difficulties by playing the ostrich.

However, there is some disposition in the State Department to minimize the war scare that has grown up in some circles. America's antipathy to war goes without saying. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, prominent Senate Republican spokesman, has advised caution, while a current poll by the Philadelphia Inquirer shows senators and representatives thus far voting three to one against co-operating with the League powers in sanctions or active intervention against Japan, with 14 thus far for co-operation, 37 against and six noncommittal.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (Republican), N. Dak., went so far as to say, in New York, that he would move in the next session of Congress for further limits on the President's discretion in applying the neutrality law. However, he qualified this statement even more than had been expected by saying that he did not want to embarrass the President in his present course in the Far East, much less give encouragement to Japan. And Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada carried his support of the presidential line of policy to such extended lengths as to say that "financial and economic ostracism," if undertaken by the Nine-Power Treaty signatories, "would be very effective in stamping out the present war (in the Far East) and preventing its spread."

Roosevelt Shy of Sanctions

It is pointed out here that Mr. Roosevelt has been chary of the word "sanctions" and has specifically emphasized that the United States wanted peace. More specifically, the United States is now sparring with League powers against holding the proposed conference of Nine-Power pact signatories in Washington, and obviously will resist being put in the light of taking the leadership in the matter.

What, then, is America's attitude? The evidence rests simply on three steps, which neither singly nor in common seem in themselves to indicate a will-to-war in the Administration sufficient to justify either the apprehensions or the hopes of rival foreign commentators.

Mr. Roosevelt at Chicago denounced treaty-violators and pointed to their menace to world peace and the need of some "concerted action" to ostracize them.

Next, the State Deparement officially aligned the United States with action already taken by most of the world's other nations in denouncing Japan as an invader and treaty-violator.

Finally, Secretary Hull has declared America's willingness to join with other Nine-Power Pact signatories in discussing what may be done to put practical barriers in the way of Japan's aggression.

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Japanese Take Chengtingfu; Walls Stormed Three Hours

PEIPING, Oct. 9 (AP)—Japanese reported yesterday that their North China army had captured Chengtingfu, populous and important city on the Peiping-Hankow railway. Troops stormed the city's high walls for three hours before breaking through to rout the Chinese defenders, they said.

The major victory advanced the Japanese battlefront in Hopeh Province 160 miles south of Peiping. It also brought Japan's forces to within eight miles of the Chinese fortified line along the Huto River, just north of Shihchiachuang.

Thousands of Chinese soldiers were reported to be digging in along this line for their main defense of Shihchiachuang, strategically vital junction of the Peiping-Hankow, Cheng-Tai railroads.

Positions Bombed Heavily

To prepare for the battle along the line, Japanese warplanes bombed Chinese positions heavily throughout the day there. The line stretches from mountainous Pingshan, west of the railroads, to the walled town of Shentze, 70 miles east.

Should the Japanese drive the Chinese back on this front they would gain control of the Cheng-Tai railroad, which links Hopeh province with Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi province, toward which another column was fighting its way.

Japanese army officers asserted there were more than 20 Chinese divisions entrenched along the Shihchiachuang front under the command of General Liu Chi, governor of Honan province.

Walls and Moats

The capture of Chentingfu was made unusually difficult by the city's high walls and the double moats surrounding them, Japanese reported.

Under heavy fire, Japanese squads crossed the moats to the base of the walls. They managed to scale the northwest tower and capture the gates at the foot of the tower.

Forcing open the gates to admit supporting columns, the Japanese quickly occupied the town. The Chinese, ending their resistance when the gates were burst open, retreated in orderly fashion to their pre-prepared lines south of the city.

The walls and towers of the city had been blasted for hours by Japanese artillery and bombing planes before the infantry attack began.

To bolster the Japanese drive on Shihchiachuang a full army division marched from Peiping this morning for that front.

Congress' Trend, Anti-League

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Inquirer said last night that 51 United States senators and representatives voting so far in a poll conducted by the newspaper were nearly three to one against co-operating with the League of Nations or active intervention against Japan.

The question asked the members of Congress was:

"If pronouncements of United States and League of Nations condemning Japan as aggressor in Far East war prove ineffectual, would you favor or oppose our co-operating with League either in sanctions or active intervention?"

Returns up to last night showed 14 for co-operation, 37 against co-operation and six non-committal.

The Inquirer said those voting for co-operation were:

Democrats — Senator H. H. Schwartz, Wyoming; representatives, J. Burrwood Daly, James L. Quinn, Charles I. Faddis, Charles R. Eckert, all of Pennsylvania; John A. Martin, Colorado; Samuel Dickstein and Emanuel Celler, New York; Joe Hendricks, Florida; Robert L. Ramsey, West Virginia; and Richard M. Duncan, Missouri.

Republicans—Senator Warren R. Austin, Vermont; Representative E. Harold Cluett, New York.

Farmer-Labor, Representative Henry G. Teigan, Minnesota. Those opposing co-operation:

Democrats: Representatives Ira W. Drew, Francis E. Walter, Michael J. Stack, Leon Sacks, James H. Gildea, all Pennsylvania; John S. McGroarty, California; Alfred M. Phillips, Connecticut; Samuel B. Pettengill, Indiana; Thomas O'Malley, Wisconsin; Ross A. Collins, Mississippi; William H. Sutphin, New Jersey; Maury Maverick, Texas; Andrew J. May and Emmet O'Neal, Kentucky; T. Alan Goldsborough, Maryland; William A. Ashbrook, Ohio; J. Mark Wilcox, Florida; Lyle H. Boren, Oklahoma, and Richard M. Atkinson, Tennessee.

Republicans: Senator William E. Borah, Idaho; Representatives Roy O. Woodruff, George A. Dondero and Clare E. Hoffman, Michigan; U. S. Guyer, Kansas; N. M. Mason and Chester Thompson, Illinois; J. Will Taylor, Tennessee; Usher L. Burdick, North Dakota; Ralph O. Brewster, Maine; Robert F. Rich, Pennsylvania; Francis H. Case, South Dakota; Lloyd Thurston, Iowa; Fred J. Douglas and Hamilton Fish, New York; Arthur B. Jenks, New Hampshire; Thomas A. Jenkins, Ohio.

Progressive: Representative Harry Sauthoff, Wisconsin.

Those the Inquirer listed as non-committal on the question were:

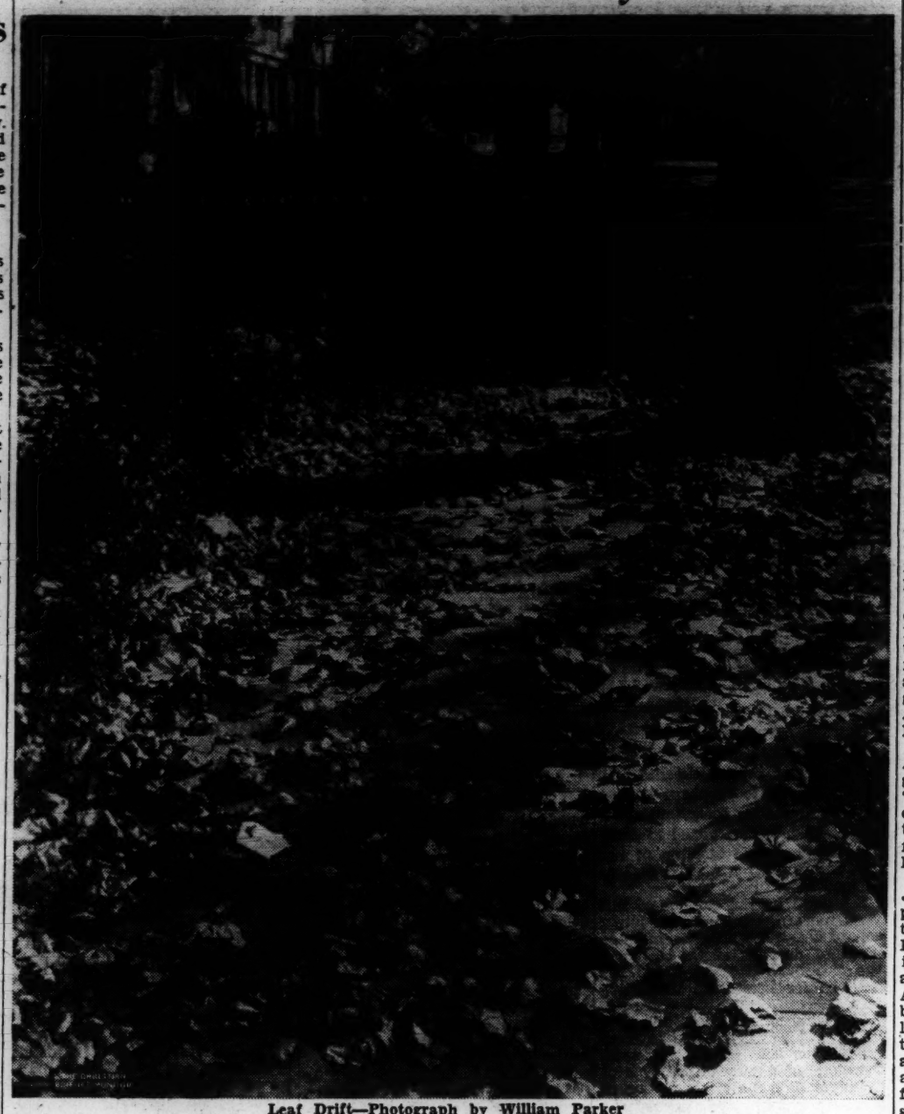
Democrats: Senator Josiah W. Bailey, North Carolina; Representatives James A. Meeks, Illinois; Alfred L. Bulwinkle and Lindsay C. Warren, North Carolina; Walter Chandler, Tennessee; and Otha D. Wearin, Iowa.

Russian Church in U. S. Cuts Power of Bishops

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Slight modifications in ecclesiastical laws of the Russian Orthodox Church in the United States, Canada and Alaska were made at the final session of an international conclave here.

Authority for transferring priests and approving applications for ordination was removed from bishops and concentrated in the hands of the most Rev. Theophilus Pashkovsky, who heads the denomination in North America.

October's Trees Shed Dry Tears



Leaf Drift—Photograph by William Parker

Airplane Plants In U. S. Lag Far Behind in Orders

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—A world feverishly rearming, plus wars on two continents, has helped deposit on the books of American aircraft manufacturers unfilled orders totaling $135,000,000.

The backlog, symptomatic of a shortage of skilled craftsmen, was announced by a group of manufacturers who have established a school on the west coast to train men for their own needs.

"With orders continuing to pour in," said their statement, "the aircraft industry appears to be in danger of lagging behind on production indefinitely."

In southern California alone, it was shown in a survey, a $50,000,000 "boom" in aviation production was in progress. Half the orders were for Army and Navy airplanes.

Two days ago Leighton W. Rogers, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, stated that American fabricators of airplanes had delivered $71,723,589 worth of machines during the first eight months of the year.

The sum included almost $30,000,000 worth of military airplanes and engines, but what portion of the total was exported was not made public. The United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, as well as the Coast Guard, have supplied the manufacturers with sizeable backlogs of orders since the first of the year.

A statement said that in spite of deliveries, unfilled orders had jumped from $70,000,000 on Jan. 1 to almost twice that amount this fall.

To meet what was termed an acute shortage of skilled craftsmen in their shops, a group of the manufacturers have built a technical institute with accommodations for 500 students. It will be dedicated in about two weeks, although classes already have opened.

Methodists Urge Anti-War Boycott

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 9 (AP)—The Rock River Conference, largest of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Illinois, was on record today in favor of an economic boycott against nations "responsible for aggressive warfare."

A public policy report adopted by the conference last night read, in part:

"In order to stop the killing of Chinese and Japanese boys and innocent civilians, children of God, we call upon our people to refuse to buy goods made in nations responsible for aggressive warfare."

Lutherans Take Anti-War Stand

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 9 (AP)—The American Federation of Lutheran Brotherhoods concluded a two-day convention with a plea that the Federal Government keep the nation out of entanglements that may lead to war.

"Under God," the resolution stated, "we believe that our American people do not want war, and we respectfully but earnestly petition our Government to avoid and prevent entanglement in such foreign affairs as may lead to war.

"The federation urges upon its members their full co-operation in the adoption of measures designed to create the will to peace and to this end it recommends thoughtful and prayerful consideration of all suggested possible methods of minimizing the likelihood of our country being plunged into war."

New England Becomes Gay With Its Autumn Tartan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Glad autumn is waking the world," sang one New England poet, while another lamented "The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year." Which shows that, as in everything else, one's own point of view makes the seasons glad or sad.

But why the gloomy poet failed to see the joy of autumn in New England is almost beyond belief. Already the young maple trees are flashing the first gay signals of red to brighten the green landscape of late summer. Soon the roadsides will appear a riot of color in a golden atmosphere as all trees vie with each other in donning brilliant reds and yellows.

Orchards now fulfill their promise announced by scented blossoms in the spring and yield a bountiful crop of luscious apples, and what draught can compare with a glass of sweet cider fresh from the mill?

Fields are colorful with piles of golden pumpkins awaiting their destinies as jack-o-lanterns on Hallowe'en or spicy pies on Thanksgiving. Some varieties of squash are becoming the pumpkin's rival it seems from their prominence in the autumn fields. Corn stalks are being cut and gathered in neat bundles to dry in the sun to provide food for the stock during the winter while the golden ears are strung in picturesque bunches in barns and kitchens and later will contribute to delicious Johnnycakes and Indian puddings.

Sauce for the Turkey

Even the cranberry bogs that have looked so forlorn all summer now become centers of activity as the berry pickers scurry around with their baskets and gather the red drops of sourness to be rushed to market or canneries to furnish cranberry sauce for the turkeys of the world.

Everywhere, there is the buoyant business of the harvest time when men reap the result of spring sowing and summer labor. And hand-in-hand with the harvest goes preparation for winter and another spring. Soil and lawns must now be made ready; pruning done, brush gathered and burned and the leaves raked into piles of mulch for the more delicate trees and shrubs.

What fun the woods are in autumn! On a crisp October morning that puts unusual pep into a horse, how about an exhilarating gallop over the hills, among the gay trees that are spreading a carpet under foot? This is one place where a horse is better than an automobile, but the motorcar is by no means a despised method of getting one out to enjoy the glories of autumnal scenery.

But perhaps the best way of all to enjoy the autumn is hiking—not just over a golf course, delightful as that is at this season, but honest-to-goodness tramping over hill and dale, along woodsy paths or even along suburban sidewalks, indulging the childish impulse to scuffle feet in the crisp leaves under foot.

Nuts to Be Gathered

If you take along a bag or two, so much the better if your hike be in the woods, for there are nuts to be gathered and taken home and cracked while sitting by the open fire these first long, cold evenings, while perhaps a pot of fudge boils, ready for freshly chopped hickory nuts, or butternuts.

The great maple trees are shedding their brilliant leaves which fill the air with a pungent odor as they dry on the ground or are burned in little piles. Sweeping the walks or raking yards, however, is a useless pastime for a few weeks while shrill winds sweep up and down the street, play tag and hide-and-seek with the leaves, stir them up in eddies and scatter your neighbor's collection all over your own cleanly raked garden.

"O Autumn, laden with fruit, and stained
With the blood of grape, pass not, but sit
Beneath my shady roof; there thou mayest rest
And tune thy jolly voice to my fresh pipe,
And all the daughters of the year shall dance!
Sing now the lusty song of fruits and flowers."

So William Blake expresses the glad sense of autumn in a stanza from his poem "To Autumn."

China Accepts League's Bid

GENEVA, Oct. 9 (AP)—Acceptance of a League invitation to China, one of the adherents to the treaty guaranteeing her territorial integrity, to participate in the conference, came in a cablegram from Nanking, China's capital, signed by Wang Chung-hui, her Foreign Minister.

It said:

"I have been apprised of the invitation extended by Your Excellency (the Aga Khan, president of the League Assembly) in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Assembly Oct. 7, to the Chinese Government to initiate with other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty consultation regarding the situation arising out of the aggressive action of Japanese armed forces in China.

"The Chinese Government gladly accepts the invitation and expresses hope that as Japan's armed invasion of China is proving more and more disastrous in its effects with the passing of every day that the powers concerned will lose no time proceeding with such consultation as is contemplated and adopt the most useful and effective measures to put an immediate end to the conflict."

Lutherans Seek Aid For Canadian Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Aid for 10,000 Lutheran farmers in a district of Saskatchewan, Can., where crops have been poor for seven years is sought in appeals issued by Dr. G. H. Bechtold, chairman of the Disaster Relief Committee of the United Lutheran Church in America. The headquarters of the committee are at 1228 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

The emergency calls for food and warm clothing were sent to Lutheran ministers in different parts of the country, after a report had been received from Dr. C. E. Krumbholz, who had been sent to investigate conditions, that immediate help is needed.

U. S. Foreign Policy: How It Developed

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

How did the newly vigorous foreign policy of the United States develop? Whence came it, springing apparently full-grown from a speech by President Roosevelt on a windy bridge emplacement in Chicago?

The idea of a "quarantine," or isolating process, against aggressor nations—old among the students of collective action at Geneva—came into American policies in the present crisis as long ago as the summer of 1936, it can be disclosed for the first time, when President Roosevelt visited Lrd Tweedsmuir and W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in Quebec. The latter officials, according to confidential White House sources, first suggested that the "peace-loving powers" get together in this protective action.

Then came the American presidential campaign, in which such issues were subordinated.

But in December, after the election, when President Roosevelt went to South America, the challenge of the hungry nations was vividly before him, particularly if their appetites extended—as seemed to threaten—to South America. In several important public speeches, the President gave firm warning against the spread of overseas political influences in the Americas, spoke in striking terms against aggression in general, and the subsequent Buenos Aires Conference made the Monroe Doctrine a multilateral commitment.

Again came a lull, while the American neutrality policy in Congress seemed to evolve toward an "ostrich head in the sand" attitude of complete isolation. The Administration, powerless to check these influences in the Congress, got the least restricting legislation it could.

Finally this summer the new Sino-Japanese crisis broke out. American public opinion, which had been extremely isolationist as regards the European situation and the Spanish civil war, was not nearly so aloof toward Japan's challenge in Asia. Senators who for years had been hammering for complete insulation from foreign crises, supported the Administration's decision not to apply the neutrality act to China and Japan, and some of them called for more positive action upholding sanctity of treaties.

Hull Outlines Policy

On July 16, without fanfare, Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued his statement of fundamentals of American policy, calling for the endorsement of other nations. On Aug. 23, the Secretary of State again pressed home the determination of the United States to stand behind treaty obligations, having received surprised but generally favorable response to his "round robin" asking the powers to stand behind his 14-point program of July 16.

Again events seemed to lull. President Roosevelt, from his yacht off Block Island, warned American citizens to get out of harm's way in China. The Administration seemed to be riding two horses, one of them for responsible interest in treaty-maintenance, the other for "scuttle and run."

Came the time for President Roosevelt's western trip. For months, every possible absence of the Executive from Washington was prefaced by the proviso, "If the foreign situation permits."

Keeps in Colse Touch

Oddly, when the President finally struck in foreign affairs, he chose a period of absence—but not of remoteness—from Washington. It is amazing that the Executive could have meditated and prepared his Chicago speech in the few interstices in a busy transcontinental schedule.

What happened, of course, was that Mr. Roosevelt was in daily and almost hourly communication with the State Department. A fat pigskin pouch was shipped off the special train, and another received aboard, at every point adjacent to the air mail lines.

The telephone was always handy. Far out on the Olympic Peninsula, the westernmost point of continental United States, isolated from cities and towns, the Presidential motorcade stopped to watch the high-rigger of an expert lumber crew top a 200-foot Douglas fir. The skillful and daring lumberjack notched and sawed and finally felled the top of the tree, itself bigger than most eastern trees. The President sat in his car and watched with eager interest. But meantime, another kind of high-rigger had flung a line over an adjacent telephone wire; a connection with Washington had been secured, Secretary Marvin McIntyre talked with some unidentified official, and the President—sitting back in his car to watch the tree-topping—had also opportunity to discuss any sort of problems with Cordell Hull or any other officials. Such are the marvels of the present age which permit co-ordination of policy no matter what the obstacles of distance may be.

Aid From State Department

Of course, even easier connections were obtained every time the President stopped for the night, or when his train halted at a station. He was also for two nights and a day in the seclusion of his son-in-law's home.

Undoubtedly, therefore, the precise terms of the President's speech were worked out in closest collaboration with the State Department and others of the executive's advisers.

The speech itself was very carefully drafted. Plainly, State Department experts had done much spade work in its preparation, and the President himself had gone over the material, adding his own touches. His western trip, however, was a very busy one. The very evening before the Chicago speech, Mr. Roosevelt had to turn out at St. Paul to deliver a fairly long address—an important one, too, on the wages and hours bill—from a platform off his train, to a vast courtyard where his voice echoed and re-echoed from huge loud-speakers in a fearfully trying manner. There was no chance that night to do much on foreign affairs.

Careful Work on Speech

But on the previous night, and on the night before that, after the President had left Grand Coulee and Fort Peck dams respectively, and the train rattled over mountain passes and plains, he had long and fairly uninterrupted evenings. He had, of course, to work on lesser speeches delivered the following days—and they were good, meaningful little addresses—but there must have been hours in which to pore over State Department papers, and complete the Chicago speech.

One other highly important point needs recording. In most of his back-platform speeches across the continent, President Roosevelt put in a few phrases about the dangerous world situation—and invariably evoked warm applause and appreciation from the crowds, whether in big industrial centers or tiny cross-road depots. It was at Wheatland, Wyo., for example—a little town on the range—that one anxious citizen from the top of a freight car cried: "Are you going to keep us out of war?" And the President replied: "The international situation is not so good, but I think we'll be able to handle it all right."

Buttressed by knowledge that people, right down to the grass-roots, were interested in the foreign situation, President Roosevelt was able to evolve the policy—based on years of gradually mounting conviction—that emerged in his historic Chicago speech. As the countless motorists of the future whirl past that curve on the Outer-Drive Bridge where the President stood, they can reflect on sobering, and perhaps grateful, thoughts.

New Law May Curb Voting On Oklahoma City's Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Property owners living in homes valued at $1000 or less on the tax rolls eventually may be disqualified as legal voters in bond issue elections, Stephen Holloway, Assistant Attorney General, has ruled.

He said voters in bond issue elections qualified themselves if they paid either personal or real property taxes during the 12 months previous to the election, but pointed out that when the $1000 homestead tax-exemption law of the last Legislature is a year old, some taxpayers will be disfranchised if the exemption frees them from both personal and real property taxes.

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Central Europe Opens Path To Revitalized Danubian Policy

European Commentary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Discussing with me the recent significant changes in Central Europe, an authority who has no national or partisan ax to grind, but who endeavors to take a comprehensive view, suddenly exclaimed:

"If there were a great Central European statesman now, what would he not make of the present opportunity of genuine *détente!* With vision, imagination, courageous initiative, I believe commercial and other agreements could be concluded which would go far to establish a sort of economic federation, and would reduce the political differences on the Danube to unimportance."

But while the old Empire was, politically, a monstrosity, and should have granted some measure of autonomy to its component races, it was nevertheless a masterpiece economically, and maintained a necessary economic unity along the Danube. To return to something like the economic unity might well be the undivided aim of Danubian statesmen, for if they cannot achieve it, they are likely to fail politically to keep their status quo.

Danube

Among recent changes throughout the Danubian region, the rise of Italy and Germany, and the temporary decline of France, which had attained dominance in Central Europe, is the most marked. The triumph of Italy in Ethiopia, against the weight of sanctions, strengthened the Duce's position; the reoccupation by Germany of the Rhineland placed an iron curtain between France and Central Europe; the decreased prestige of Russia owing to internal difficulties and the inexplicable "purges," lessened Soviet influence; while recent financial difficulties of France have slowed her activities in Central Europe.

The result was that the French and Czechoslovakian project of forming a new alliance of the Little Entente to act against any "aggressor," and not merely against Hungary, came under a cloud.

This opinion is, indeed, held by many who have a first-hand knowledge of the growing sentiment in central Europe for independence from dominance by the great powers. They are still tied up with the great powers—this country with France or with Russia, this other with Italy or with Germany; and it is precisely the rivalries of these great powers which, using the Danubian states as pawns in their game, prevent an accord. Against such reliance on the protectorship of the great powers, there is a widespread revolt, but there cannot be real release except by the combination of all the central European countries. Is that possible?

My authority is inclined to think that, despite present pacts, there is a possibility the three members of the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania—and the two central European members of the Rome Pact—Hungary and Austria—will approach each other far more closely. They all, in whole or in part, came out of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, but those which were on the side of the victorious allies took up, from the beginning, and did not afterward abandon, an attitude of distrust toward the once-predominant centers of the former Empire. The Little Entente, in fact, originally was formed to keep Hungary in check.

Czechoslovakia

Following this, Czechoslovakia tried to put itself on better relations with Austria, and accordingly with Hungary, and therefore with Italy. At the same time, it took some care to satisfy Germany, by making concessions to Germans in Czechoslovakia. Yet Prague has not reached an accord with the Henleins, or militant party, along the German border, who want full participation in the government of their foster-country. Prague has, however, reached an understanding with the non-Henlein m German minority.

The vulnerability of Czechoslovakia is that the Czechs themselves, though supreme, are a relative minority; the Slovaks have shown some restiveness, and there are, besides the Germans, Ruthenians, Moravians, Poles, and Hungarians under Prague's Government.

Yugoslavia

Both Roumania and Yugoslavia have given a new orientation to their policy. Yugoslavia's friendship with France suffered, psychologically, when its King was assassinated on French soil, and since then there has been a certain coolness. Yugoslavia turned to its former "enemy" Bulgaria, and in January signed a pact of friendship. Then it turned to Italy, its rival on the Adriatic, and signed another pact.

Yugoslavia is therefore safe on the Adriatic, and presumably no longer regards Austria as a menace. It has every interest in coming to economic terms with Germany, and has done so as the outcome of visits by Col. Gen. Hermann Göring and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht. So, the advantage of its present policy is that if the Rome-Berlin "axis" continues, Yugoslavia is friends with both ends; and if the "axis" does not continue, then Yugoslavia can balance Italy against Germany, and vice-versa.

Roumania

At the same time, Yugoslavia is naturally and consequentially disposed to put its relations with Hungary on a better footing.

As for Roumania, the downfall of Nicholas Titulescu, former Foreign Minister, was undoubtedly in part due to his leaning toward Russia. Russia is regarded as a potential "enemy" of Roumania. The province of Bessarabia is claimed by Russia, but is held by Roumania, and the question remains unsettled. Besides, if Roumania were at once the ally of Czechoslovakia and Russia, it might have to allow Russian troops to go to Czechoslovakia's aid across Roumanian territory.

Hence a definite Roumanian penchant for Italy and Germany. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, helped to push Roumania into this path.

With the possible exception of Czechoslovakia, therefore, which is in a position open to being isolated, there is a general movement of rapprochement with Austria and Hungary, who linked up with Italy in the Rome Pact of 1934 and the protocols of 1935. Hungarian minorities are better treated in Little Entente states. The entente does not object to negotiations on the military disabilities of Hungary, and only stipulates that Hungary shall not release itself by unilateral denunciation. On the other hand, Hungary is not willing to pay a price for what it considers the natural right of self-defense, which everybody else possesses.

There can be no final agreement in Central Europe, it is declared, which will be directed against Germany, or from which Italy is excluded.

Sisley Huddleston

Betting Machine Adds to Revenue In British Racing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Totalizators on British racecourses increased their turnover by nearly 20 per cent in 1936, according to a report of the Racecourse Betting Control Board released here.

The actual turnover amounted to £7,367,925 against £6,149,253 in 1935—a net increase of £1,218,672. The biggest turnover at any one meeting was at Ascot, where £425,850 was invested.

The year's increased revenue was £666,896. After meeting expenses, a surplus of £292,580 remained, from which grants amounting to £118,814 were devoted to horse improvement, racing and charitable purposes.

A "tote" charity trust has been set up, to disburse grants for "purposes which are in law charitable." These are believed to include "purposes conducive to improvements of breeds of horses and the advancement and encouragement of veterinary science and education"—toward which grants amounting to £10,850 were made.

The board has made an issue of £2,400,000 four per cent registered stock, of which half has been sold to the public and the proceeds employed in strengthening its finances. This, it is said in anti-betting circles here, will have the effect of further popularizing the totalizator and of "entrenching it as a vested interest."

'Peter Pan' Addresses Her Students

Wide World

Maude Adams at Stephens College

The Veteran Actress, Favoring a Return to Idealism and Away From Realism on the Stage, Plans a Production of "Chanticleer" at the College This Year, in Contrast to Last Year's "Winterset"

Maude Adams and Idealism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Maude Adams, stage star of several decades ago, who has come to Stephens College here as dramatics consultant for a brief period, is determined to carry into her work the idealism of her day, rather than what she regards as modern realism.

Set down on the campus of this very modern experimental junior college for girls, where the accepted mode of dress is sports costumes, the once-beloved "Peter Pan" has outlined for herself an interesting task.

She feels, it is learned indirectly, that the stage has suffered from an exploitation of realism. Instead, therefore, of a play of the type of "Winterset," a major production of the drama department of the college last year, she has chosen for this year's work, "Chanticleer," in which she at one time starred and which she feels will well adapt itself to an all-female cast in that the characters are birds or animals.

"As a means of obtaining insight into life and a better understanding of the emotional experiences that color human thinking and action, she says "no training could be better than the earnest projection of one's self, with all the creative imagination one possesses into the character parts of a play, a play that offers an authentic interpretation of motives and shows the interaction of personalities in the drama of living."

The college has appropriated $10,000 to carry out her program here.

Political Activity of C. I. O.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—C. I. O. leaders may determine the scope of their political activity in 1938 and 1940 when they assemble next Monday in Atlantic City to map their future program.

The meeting will be the first opportunity John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and his militant family of labor leaders have had to assay the political significance of recent strikes, rapidly-growing membership and renewal of their strife with the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Lewis said recently he had "some political ambitions" but denied the charge of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that they were personal.

Mr. Lewis said he hoped Thomas Kennedy, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, would be elected Governor, that Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City would be re-elected, and that C. I. O. candidates would be chosen in last Tuesday's Detroit municipal election.

Plans for 1940

There have been reports that Mr. Lewis might lead a third party—a labor party perhaps—in 1940 and that either the Republicans or Democrats might bid for his support next year by offering him a liberal labor platform plank.

If Mr. Lewis plans an active political campaign for the C. I. O., the Atlantic City meeting may launch his drive.

Mr. Lewis recently declared the "real breeders of discontent and alien doctrines of government" were the industries and their organizations which "take the law into their own hands."

"Fascist organizations," he said, "have been launched under the shabby pretext that the C. I. O. movement is communistic."

Communists in Unions

John Brophy, director of the committee, later gave this reply to a question about Communists in the organization:

"Labor unions have to take the workers that employers have brought together. We don't question a man about his political affiliations. The employers condition the make-up of our organization. If here and there you find a Communist, that is the reason."

Mr. Lewis said, "Labor next year cannot avoid the necessity of a political assay" of the work of its "so-called friends" in public life and added, "it must determine who are its friends in the arena of politics as elsewhere."

What Is Lewis's Aim?

Some of Mr. Lewis's friends have said one of his principal goaols was development of the C. I. O. into an organization sufficiently powerful to make its force felt against those persons opposed to legislation intended to raise the laborer's standard of living.

At the same time they discounted the possibility that he might seek personal advancement either in the congressional elections next year or the presidential race in 1940.

The C. I. O. likely will discuss informally the question of a successor to Ed McGrady, former conciliator of the Federal Labor Department.

Then, too, Mr. Lewis may make some new effort to enliven Labor's Non-Partisan League.

After the resignation of Senator Berry (D) of Tennessee as president, he discharged certain league financial responsibilities himself, and revamped the headquarters personnel so the A. F. of L. lost control. Senator Berry was president of the Printing Pressmen's Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate.

Lackey to Head European Fleet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Navy Department announced yesterday that Rear Admiral Henry E. Lackey will take command about Dec. 1 of the European squadron. He will relieve Rear Admiral Arthur P. Fairfield, who will return to Washington for duty in the Navy Department.

Rear Admiral Joseph R. Defrees, commander of the fleet's submarine force, will relieve Admiral Lackey as director of shore establishment at Washington about Oct. 25.

Admiral Lackey's flagship as commander of the European squadron will be the cruiser Raleigh.

Engineering Unit Seeks to Prevent Invasion by C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Alarm on the part of professional organizations that their memberships may be "invaded" by organizers from the John L. Lewis group of labor unions was indicated here yesterday in action by the National Society of Professional Engineers to prevent unauthorized discussion of the Committee for Industrial Organization during the society's annual convention this week.

For the first time in the history of the society, it was said, a committee on credentials had been formed to bar from the floor any non-member who might attempt to speak on the C. I. O. at an open forum scheduled for Saturday morning. Members, however, will be permitted to voice their opinions on the subject.

Question for Discussion

The question on which discussion will be held is worded as follows:

"How shall the professional man, especially the engineer, preserve his identity, his professional status and his moral obligations to society against coercion by organized labor and organized industry? What of the challenge of the C. I. O.?"

Other professional groups, notably the American Bar Association and the American Medical Association, were reported to have shown similar interest in the problem of C. I. O. activity. None of them, however, is known to have been so open in its concern as the National Society of Professional Engineers.

C. I. O. Efforts Cited

Unionization of engineers has been attempted by the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, which is affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, according to Arthur V. Sheridan, national president of the society and chief engineer for the Borough of Bronx, New York City.

Michael Towsner, secretary of the federation's New York chapter, denied, however, that engineers had been coerced into joining. The union might persuade persons to become members, but never would force them to do so, he said.

Mr. Sheridan based his concern regarding the C. I. O. on the grounds that the Lewis movement had shown disregard of rights and obligations. Engineers who went out on strike might be subject to charges, since state licenses provide certain essential pledges to protect public welfare, he suggested.

RCA Signs With C. I. O.

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

New York: Signing of a contract between the Radio Corporation of America and the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, for 10,000 workers at the corporation's Camden, N. J. plant, was announced last night.

It provides recognition of the union as sole bargaining agent, payment by the company of about $100,000 in 1936 vacation pay, withheld from several thousand strikers because of the strike; a 36-hour week and rates of pay at least equal to those paid in the radio manufacturing industry in the Camden-Philadelphia area where the highest rates in the industry prevail, and complete grievance machinery.

Cincinnati, Ohio: The National Labor Relations Board considered today what Regional Director Philip G. Phillips believed was the first complaint against a radio chain charging dismissal of an employee for alleged union activity.

The complaint, filed by the American Federation of Radio Artists, charged that the Columbia Broadcasting System and radio station WKRC, Cincinnati, dismissed William Seymour, a news writer, last Sept. 30.

Cleveland: Eight Greyhound Bus Lines, facing a strike of 1200 drivers, called for 5 a. m. tomorrow, planned today to operate "as long as physically able."

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen ordered the walkout on the pale blue Greyhound buses which serve a territory bounded by St. Louis, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, the New England States, New York, Washington, Norfolk, Va., Louisville and Cincinnati.

Washington: Charlton Ogburn, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, said today he will carry to the courts a refusal by the National Labor Relations Board to order a collective bargaining election among drivers of Greyhound bus lines.

New York: A strike by four maritime unions against three Morgan Line ships resulted in the signing of an agreement before the day's end, the C. I. O. National Maritime union announced.

The agreement, signed with the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, provides a wage increase, closed shop and two weeks vacation with pay, the union said.

Lansford, Penna.: The surface delegates of 38 striking miners who have occupied the eighth level of the Coldale Colliery 1300 feet underground since Tuesday, reported to the miners today that the company will sign an agreement giving them pay equal to miners on other levels, which they had requested, if they will come up.

Anthracite Owners Told to Co-operate

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Anthracite Industry Commission warns hard coal producers that unless they co-operate in a unified attack upon present problems, governmental regulation may be necessary to force co-operation.

"A well-integrated, comprehensive organization of industrial self-regulation and co-operation is a necessary element to the solution of the industry's present difficulties," the commission said in a report on the organization and objectives of producers.

"If this need cannot be met voluntarily by the rank and file of its members, it may be necessary for the Government to impose regulatory measures upon the industry to force such action."

"Thus far labor disputes have constituted the only matter upon which anthracite operators have been willing to join forces."

Machine Cotton Picker Due, Harvester Head Forecasts

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—Machinery to do the work of millions of cotton pickers in the southland was forecast last night by Sydney G. McAllister, president of the International Harvester Company.

His statement was the first authoritative commitment from the old line implement manufacturers respecting mechanization of cotton harvesting. The industry, he said in an address prepared for delivery over the radio, would eventually fulfill any demand upon it for a mechanical cotton picker.

Whether a mechanical picker was introduced into widespread use during the next generation, Mr. McAllister said, was dependent primarily upon the economic direction taken by the cotton production industry as a result of changing world factors.

A number of mechanical picker designs are now in the experimental stage, and some are near the point where they can be put in commercial manufacture. The Harvester Company, Mr. McAllister said, had a mechanical picker in experimental tests near Clarksdale, Miss.

While pointing out that he believed what the implement industry did about the cotton picker was "inseparably bound up with the future economic status of the South," Mr. McAllister said the industry was conscious of the social and economic implications of the mechanical picker, and that these phases were being studied along with others.

Plows and harvesting machines contributed to the nation's social and economic progress, the Harvester president went on, adding that mechanization of American agriculture had made it possible for the nation to achieve its "vaunted industrial system."

He expressed the belief that introduction of the mechanical picker would come about gradually and naturally, and for this reason the economic changes flowing from it would produce a minimum of social disruption.

"Cotton growing today," Mr. McAllister said, "is the least mechanized major division of agriculture. This very day, in the southland, millions of human hands are picking cotton in the same laborious manner it was picked thousands of years ago in the valley of the Nile."

Will South Switch Crops?

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the South's cotton crop as compared with corn, wheat or flax production in the North. Small armies of men, women and children, Negro and white about equally divided, dragging cotton sacks through mile-long rows of cotton, impressed the Northern farmers.

"It beats anything I ever hoped to see," said Peter J. Lux of Shelbyville, Ind., prominent corn-hog raiser. "We do almost all our work by machinery, even to gathering the corn crop. We did not realize that children have to be kept out of school and women have to drag along on their knees to gather cotton."

Harvest Witnessed

After witnessing cotton harvest scenes at the height of the picking season, these Northern farmers concluded that there is a real danger that cotton growers might switch from hard cotton labor to the easier types of farming which enable labor-saving machinery to be used and keep the women and children out of the fields.

The unpainted houses and shacks in which many cotton tenant farmers in the cotton belt live also had their effect upon the visiting groups, who are accustomed to living in well-painted houses on farms having good barns. The absence of barns and sheds, and in many places the lack of fences, were other topics of discussion among the Northern farmers. The fertility of the black land, which has been somewhat impaired by long cotton culture, impressed the visitors as likely to produce bountiful crops of feed, perhaps not the kind of corn grown in Iowa or Illinois, but grain sorghums introduced from Africa which have the same feeding value as corn but can withstand drought and hot weather and produce 50 bushels an acre with 10 inches of rain.

Impressed by Pasture

The wide expanse of improved pasture land struck the visiting farmers as another potential source of livestock, especially when they were told that in much of eastern Texas and Louisiana, cattle, hogs and sheep can graze on the Bermuda and Dallis grass for eight to nine months a year.

"If you folks ever make up your minds to go into livestock raising we would be bound to be adversely affected thereby," was the view of A. C. Hauffe, chairman of the McPherson County Agricultural Adjustment Association, operator of a 460-acre farm near Leola, S. D., and one of the delegates.

"We are greatly concerned about what you cotton growers might do if you keep on losing your foreign markets, as we have been told. We came to see for ourselves whether cotton farmers can change from that old-established crop to dairy farming, hog and beef production. I think you have a country that can produce all the needed feed, but we would like to see you folks continue to raise cotton and find a market for it at a profitable price."

Most Study in Southwest

The northern farmers are confining themselves largely to the southwestern cotton belt largely because it produces annually about 60 per cent of the nation's total, but are also studying conditions as far east as Alabama and Tennessee.

A report will be made by each chairman of the various county groups upon reaching home. These reports will be presented to Mr. Wallace as representing the views of progressive dirt farmers of the region.

Almost to a man the visiting farmers backed the AAA crop control program, saying they prefer that to the soil improvement plan in effect this season. They held that a soil-improvement program could not be as effective in controlling crops as the old AAA program. Many favored another Bankhead Law, penalizing growers for selling more than their allotted quota.

Members of one group of visiting farmers expressed themselves as in favor of any effort by the Government to restore to the South lost cotton markets in foreign countries. They showed familiarity with the cotton problem and lost markets, and favored a subsidy for that portion of the cotton crop destined for domestic consumption and a free world market for the annual surplus which farmers might raise.

A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

ciation, commented, "The very keystone of labor relations is responsibility and good faith.

Traditional Policy

"It is the traditional policy of the railway unions strictly to observe their agreements. They have developed discipline within their ranks and have a long record of faithful observance of their contracts.

"Generally, the constitutions of these unions provide that any member inciting a strike or violation of the contract shall be expelled.

"That's the policy of our unions. We don't tolerate any group that does not want to go along with the contract that's been made.

"In years past we had some difficulties with members who refused to respect their contracts, and they were deprived of membership in the railroad organizations.

"For example, in 1920 when Chicago yardmen struck in violation of the contract and the strike spread to other railroad terminals over the country, unions expelled all members involved in that illegal strike, and aided the railways in the operation of their properties. The number expelled ran up to between 15,000 and 20,000.

"If the unions make contracts they must be prepared to fulfill them."

The association which Mr. Harrison heads comprises the presidents of 21 unions with a membership of 1,200,000.

These statements of union responsibility, according to veterans of the labor union movement, are in complete harmony with those frequently made by Samuel Gompers during his period of A. F. of L. leadership, for he frequently emphasized that free voluntary associations could not function unless they made their agreements sacred.

Record of Responsibility

Besides the railroad organizations, various other A. F. of L. unions also have a record for responsibility, such as the teamsters, the typographical union, pressmen, boot and shoe workers, etc. Some other unions have not attained to the same standing. As for the C. I. O., several of its old unions have had an admirable career in the maintenance of contracts.

The general reputation for responsibility of the trade union movement was strong enough to provoke no public unrest until the split between the A. F. of L., and the C. I. O. and particularly the sit-down strikes of this year, followed by the continuance of sit-downs in the automobile and parts industry despite the signing of contracts.

The current pressure from the public for responsibility, in short, has taken a new prase and labor men in both factions hope its causes are transitory, and that public regulation of unions will be escaped.

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LaGuardia Seeks to Win Votes For Complete Fusion Ticket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Lifting the mayoralty campaign out of the doldrums and what is seen as the pettifogging of his Democratic rival, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Mayor LaGuardia today had entered upon the real offensive for the return of his nonpartisan government to City Hall. This came in a radiocast last night, in an eleventh-hour reinforcement of the registration week drive of his aides to win a record enrollment for Nov. 2, when he reaffirmed his "unbossed" status and declared that he will take the stump next week not only for himself but for the election of all his running-mates.

The Mayor announced himself just as anxious to win an anti-Tammany City Council and Board of Estimate at City Hall as in his own victory, and will spare no effort to rally support to his entire ticket, leading off with Joseph D. McGoldrick for comptroller; Newbold Morris for president of the City Council and Thomas E. Dewey as successor to the 20-year Tammany incumbency of the office of New York county district attorney.

His active campaigning will be initiated next Wednesday at a Commodore Hotel luncheon rally to promote the election of Stanley M. Isaacs, Fusion-Republican candidate for president of the borough of Manhattan. This will inaugurate a series of such meetings under Fusion auspices, with the Mayor, his desk now cleared of the task of preparing the 1938 executive budget, driving for his ticket right up to election day.

Under his direction, his secretariat has set up a research office as clearing-house for data which will enable his running-mates to co-ordinate their efforts; and it now appears that the campaign will take on the aggressive aspect that made the 1933 mayoralty race the most stirring since the Fusion forces elected John Purroy Mitchel Mayor in 1913.

In Support of Dewey

The Mayor's radiocast last night was primarily on the subject of registration, in an urgent appeal to citizens to qualify, saying his administration depended entirely on the kind of people who were interested in good, clean and honest government; that the other kind "who are interested in machine politics or in the kind of administration that New York city suffered under heretofore, require no urging to register." Indeed, he asserted, "the underworld" was "slinking into New York" to pile up a vote to defeat Mr. Dewey and keep the district attorney's office in the hands of Tammany.

He recalled his election four years ago on the pledge that he did "not consider the contest one to take out one set of politicians and substitute it with another set." Continuing, he said:

"That I refused to do. I have given this city a non-partisan, non-political government. It so happens that I am the candidate of four parties (Republican, American Labor, Fusion and Progressive) this year, but every member in each of these parties knows that I will continue to give that kind of administration, that I owe no debt to any political party, that my responsibility will be direct to the people. I refuse to take any orders from any political bosses.

"In the course of the campaign there will be presented facts of actual accomplishment, and on these the people will decide whether or not they want to continue the kind of administration that I have been giving, or go back to the old form of political-machine government, as indicated in the pledge of duty to political parties.

"That, and that alone, is the issue."

Registration Figure Rises

The Mayor's appeal to voters came as registration showed an upsurge of 68,002 names over the 1933 figure, with 1,682,901 citizens enrolling for the first five days of the week.

Meanwhile, the Democratic candidate emerged on the most intensive weeks of the campaign without having as yet produced, in the eyes of impartial observers, a life-size issue that would be calculated to augment his organization support with that of independents. Mr. Mahoney's companion speech to the Mayor's last night was a declaration that the LaGuardia administration had been remiss in provision of public school facilities.

In spite of the fact that new school building has been a major item on the vast public works program carried forward here during the last four years, even to the extent of a high school for music and art to supplement those for textile, trade and business instruction, Mr. Mahoney asserted that the Mayor had used federal funds to build two swimming pools instead of a schoolhouse in the Washington Heights area. He pledged himself to make this one of his first administrative acts if elected.

Independent groups supporting the LaGuardia ticket struck out at Mahoney support today, when they filed with the Board of Elections protests against nominating petitions filed for him by the newly-formed trade union and anti-communistic parties. These were declared to be designed to "deceive, mislead and perpetuate a fraud" and to be "insufficient, irregular and improper."

Mayor Disclaims Income Loss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—Mayor LaGuardia's $589,222,376 executive budget for 1938 today had been adopted by the Board of Estimate and apportionment for subsequent hearings on increases and decreases. With the action, the Mayor dumped on the desks of his Democratic colleagues responsibility for cuts that would take account of the $12,000,000 reduction in city water rates just voted by the Board of Aldermen over his veto. The ordinance repeals a 50 per cent water tax rise imposed by the last Tammany administration in the city's financial dilemma in 1933.

The Fusion mayoralty is in a decided minority on both the Board of Estimate and on the Board of Aldermen, and the Mayor stressed to his Democratic colleagues that they would have to make up the cut.

Comptroller Frank J. Taylor, who, like the Mayor, is up for re-election, and heads the opposition majority on the board, refused to take the responsibility.

"Well, I can't print the money," the Mayor retorted. "I warned you that you either would have to cut relief or salaries, if you cut the water rate."

"We are not going to tamper with salaries as far as I am concerned," the Comptroller said, as the official who recently found he had underestimated general fund revenues in time to accommodate a Democratic motion for a $7,500,000 restoration of salary cuts made by Mayor LaGuardia in 1934. "Salaries should not be tampered with now, nor should they have been cut in 1934."

"The Comproller knows very well the financial mess I found when I took office in 1934," the Mayor retorted.

This led to an even more heated session of the committee of the whole, when the Mayor burst from the room, declaring he would "not take the rap" for Democratic aldermen who overrode his water rate veto.

"You cut the revenue," he stormed, "now go ahead and cut the budget."

The city has instituted a court test of the $12,000,000 water rate action, but if this fails to void it, the board must make a budget adjustment in that amount.

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Clee Is Dropped For N. J. Governor By Labor League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 9—Labor's Nonpartisan League for New Jersey yesterday broke off the Republican reservation, withdrawing the conditional endorsement it had granted State Senator Lester H. Clee, G. O. P. gubernatorial nominee. It based its action on what it declared was the unsatisfactory nature of the Republican state platform, which it characterized as "typical of a John D. M. Hamilton document, saying nothing with a grave air of saying a great deal."

Spokesmen for the league declined to say whether its repudiation of Mr. Clee meant it would support the Democratic nominee, Senator A. Harry Moore (D) of New Jersey, candidate of Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, Democratic state boss.

The Republican program does not provide even the minimum demanded by the league, Carl Holderman, league chairman, said.

Senator Clee, he declared was, when the league, meeting in Newark on Aug. 29 conditionally pledged him endorsement, understood to be in perfect accord with this program, which favored legislation to curb chancery court injunctions in labor cases, a broadening of the Social Security Law, enactment of a state labor relations act, taking the state Department of Labor out of politics, state subsidies for low-cost housing, prohibiting the employment of state police in labor disputes and banning private detective agency operations in strikes and other union activities.

"At no time in our conversation with Senator Clee did we think of him as other than an earnest conservative who can see, as all true conservatives can see, that enlightened labor policies are a necessity in our democracy."

Mr. Holderman declared that the Republican labor plank had every appearance "of having been thrown in the platform at the last moment as an afterthought."

The platform, he held, was exactly what it would have been "if the Old Guard had written it."

Mr. Holderman went on record strongly against the labor policies of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman.

Minority Rights And Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Regard for the rights of minorities was one of the basic concepts held by the framers of the Constitution, declared Dr. David S. Muzzey, professor of American History at Columbia University, in an address before the Society for Ethical Culture here.

"The convention," he declared, "was filled with the spirit of give and take and of compromise—not compromise in the coward's sense of the word, but courageous compromise that considers all points of view. This was shown by willingness of men representing different sections of the country to make concessions to one another."

Women Bank Presidents

Lanson Studios; Harris & Ewing

Upper—Mrs. Josephine M. Brice, President, State Bank, Wheatland, Wyo.

Lower—Mrs. Mary G. Roebling, President, Trenton Trust Company, Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. Wilma Sinclair Le Van, President, Union Savings Bank & Trust Company, Steubenville, Ohio

Bank Women Teach Thrift: Give Pay Envelopes to Wives Their Advice to Salary Earners

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 9—If you want to save money turn your pay envelope over to your wife.

This is the advice given husbands by members of the Association of Bank Women gathered in Boston for their fifteenth national convention.

The old belief that women are not fitted to handle money was scoffed at by delegates from widely separated sections of the country whose daily work is to plan family budgets, loans and savings.

"Not long ago," said Miss Agnes Kenney, manager of the women's department, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis., "a man came to me complaining that his wife was running the family into debt. I suggested he try giving her more responsibility in the family finances. He did. Six months later he came back and told me they were saving more than at any time since they were married."

Miss Grace S. Stoermer, assistant vice-president of the Bank of America, San Francisco, and Miss Sarah J. McLeod, director of the home economics bureau for the Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio, reported similar experiences.

Women are not inferior in financial ability once they gain a knowledge of money matters, according to Miss Stoermer, who gives lectures in family budgeting at the University of California. She admitted budgeting is not easy work. "I always ask my clients if they have ever tried to diet. If they haven't made a success at dieting, they probably won't at budgeting."

In the lower income groups, men have long made a habit of turning their pay over to their wives for careful spending and since the depression more and more husbands are following their example, Miss Stoermer finds. Women, she said, have a greater sense of thrift and of responsibility for paying debts. "A man," she declared, "always waits until he can afford to save but a woman realizes that discipline in spending is necessary first."

Education in the use of money, beginning in grade school, was advocated by Miss McLeod as the only solution of the American installment-buying habit, now causing much concern in the financial world. Depsite lessons learned during the depression, the public again is living beyond its means with incomes already mortgaged for the next three years, she declared.

Liberalization in bank policy toward women, both in the matter of positions and in making loans, was reported by the women bankers. A decade ago, they said, many banks had an unwritten law that married women could not borrow money without their husband's consent, but today they are treated as individuals and their applications judged solely on their ability to repay.

Miss Anne H. Sadler, assistant secretary, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New York; was re-elected president of the association. Other officers elected were Miss Mary E. Gilleri, manager, women's department, Chase National Bank of New York, treasurer; Miss Ethel T. Gammons, assistant secretary, Newton Trust Company, Newton, Mass., regional vice-president for New England, and Miss Catherine S. Pepper, National City Bank, New York, vice-president for the Middle Atlantic States.

Athough only one woman bank president, Mrs. Josephine M. Brice of the State Bank, Wheatland, Wyo., was present for the opening session of the convention Friday, two more were expected to register over the week end. They are Mrs, Wilma Sinclair LeVan, president of the Union Savings Bank & Trust Company, Steubenville, Ohio, and Mrs. Mary G. Roebling, president of the Trenton Trust Company, Trenton, N. J.

Mrs. Brice, a grandmother, succeeded her husband as bank president two years ago. Mrs. LeVan's bank was founded by her forefathers. She was elected president in 1933, has served two terms as Republican National Committeewoman from Ohio, and has reared a son and a nephew. Mrs. Roebling is the widow of Siegfried Roebling, former vice-president of John A. Roebling's Sons, Trenton wire manufacturers.

Peace Group Opposes Boycott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—"Starve war and not the Japanese people!" is the message proclaimed to the American public at the close of the three-day conference of organizations affiliated with the National Council for Prevention of War. Representatives of the West Coast agreed unanimously with those of other parts of the United States on a resolution against the boycott, because of the repercussions which it might cause in creating or intensifying the emotions which lead to war.

On other matters of national and international significance there was spirited debate, ending in a recommendation to the findings committee that a draft of resolutions be referred to the executive committee of the National Council, to be carefully considered before presentation to the Administration within a few days. This was decided because of the importance of these proposals for governmental action in the immediate Far East crisis and in the general international situation, which have in view the ultimate peaceful change in economics and politics deemed necessary to maintain world peace.

Some of the proposals include invoking the neutrality law; withdrawal of the United States armed forces from the Far East; withdrawal of all claims to extraterritorial rights in China; relinquishing claim to a naval base in the Philippines with a view to neutralization of the island; extending the immigration quota system to oriental nations and repealing the exclusion act; and pushing as rapidly as possible the negotiation of trade agreements to relieve world tensions.

"Many people," the text of the resolution reads, "have urged a popular boycott against Japanese goods as a way of restraining Japanese aggression in China." We believe that the proposal is ill-advised and that if adopted on a wide scale would aggravate rather than improve the situation."

Reasons given as leading to this conviction are the following:

(1) An immediate effect of the news of this boycott would be to speed up and intensify the Japanese military attack on China, thereby increasing the suffering of the Chinese people.

(2) A boycott would give to the military nationalist leaders in Japan a new and psychological appeal for bringing into line their people, who are opposed to the present program but who find it impossible to make their objections effective. It would make the Japanese people willing to sacrifice their whole resources for the success of the war.

(3) Our aim is to starve war—not the Japanese people. A boycott would fall indiscriminately upon innocent women and children and upon individual Japanese merchants and producers, many of whom are not at all in sympathy with Japanese aggression, as well as upon American merchants and producers.

(4) It is doubtful if such a movement can be initiated on a wide scale and sustained for a length of time without resorting to warlike propaganda likely to arouse fear and hate.

(5) In an interdependent world, a popular boycott invariably reacts on the nation which employs it with consequences much more serious than may at first appear, and would ultimately affect millions of people in this country as well as in Japan. It would intensify economic nationalism, restrict the normal flow of peaceful international trade, and generally move in the direction of world economic depression.

(6) A much more effective method of eliminating war in the world would be to undertake definite steps toward removing racial discrimination and toward giving freer access to raw materials and markets to people like the Japanese, whose governments we now condemn for leading their peoples to believe that they must resort to war in order for their peoples to survive. The antagonism aroused in Japan and in the United States by mass boycott would close the door for many years to economic and other adjustments that would be the basis of permanent peace.

Frederick J. Libby, executive of the organization, was directed to draft the Council's position for presentation to President Roosevelt shortly. The Council has 30 participating groups, including such diverse and representative units as the American Association of University Women, the National Board of Y. M. C. A., the General Conference of the Religious Society of Friends, the National Council of Jewish Juniors, the National Women's Trade Union League, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The resolution adopted by the meeting here does not bind the participating organizations, but will be submitted to them for subsequent action.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes at Boston	Mail Closes at New York
§Transylv'ia (Bos)	Oct. 9	Glasgow	Oct. 18	Oct. 9 8:00 am	No mail
Scythia (Bos.)	Oct. 10	Galway	Oct. 17	Oct. 10 midnight	
Aquitania	Oct. 13	Cherbourg	Oct. 19	Oct. 12 8:00 pm	Oct. 13 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes at Boston	Mail Closes at New York
Roxen	San Francisco	Oct. 15	Oct. 10 4:00 pm	Oct. 10 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes at Boston	Mail Closes at New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Oct. 16	Oct. 11 4:00 pm	Oct. 11 8:00 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Oct. 17	Oct. 12 4:00 pm	Oct. 12 8:00 pm

§Irish Free State and Scotland.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 9 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Co-op Movement Makes Progress In Germantown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 — With the incorporation of the Germantown Co-operative Association last month and the opening of a regular store at 202 West Rittenhouse Street, the co-operative movement has secured a firm foothold in Germantown.

A group of those interested in the movement first began to meet in February, 1936, after a visit by Kagawa, Japanese exponent of co-operative principles, had attracted wide attention in Philadelphia and its suburbs.

This group began at once to hold discussion meetings in the houses of its members, and as a first step toward practical application of co-operative theories it made "collective purchasing arrangements" for soap and oranges.

After three months of enlarging this program to include other staples, the group opened a small private store, with a part time manager, behind a garage at 405 Chelton Ave.—with which an agreement had been made for the purchase of gasoline and oils. Although many commodities were then stocked in the store so as to be available at any time, collective purchasing agreements were entered into with outside concerns for various other goods and services such as coal, laundry and dry cleaning.

Since incorporation of the society and removal of its store to a more commodious location, a full-time manager, Victor Webb—who has spent some years as an industrial chemist and others as a commercial artist—has been placed in charge. Living 15 miles out in the country, at North Wales, Mr. Webb has been able to arrange to collect fresh eggs and vegetables from neighboring farms and to bring them in with him for sale in the store. It is hoped that some special arrangement for the direct delivery of milk may be made soon, also.

The society operates on the regular Rochdale co-operative plan. Goods are sold to members and non-members at the same price, but at the end of stated intervals the surplus which has accumulated from the profit of conducting business, may be divided between members in proportion to the amount of their purchases during the period, or may be devoted in part to expansion or educational work—according to the vote of the members.

The goods sold are purchased largely through co-operative wholesale organizations—many of them being made to the specifications of these groups, instead of being highly advertised brands, marketed, sometimes, by the same manufacturers.

During this week of Germantown's Progress Celebration, co-operative progress will be marked by a special showing in the Y. W. C. A. on Friday, Oct. 8, of co-operatively produced garments—the work of 100 members of the Worker's Aim Co-operative Association at Hightstown, N. J., where in an industry harassed by labor troubles a group of workers have set out to operate their own plant co-operatively.

In the rear of the Germantown Co-operative Association's store an open house is held each Thursday evening at 8 p. m. to which all interested persons are invited to come and join in discussions.

Philadelphia Mint Busy

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9 (AP)—Already rushed by the seasonal Christmas demand for new coins, the United States mint here went into high gear yesterday to start an order from Nicaragua and Honduras for 4,800,000 pieces of silver and bronze money.

N. Y. Law Parley Seen Lagging

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—The assistance of influential citizens in stimulating more interest in the forthcoming New York State Constitutional Convention was sought yesterday by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who voiced concern that public indifference might defeat the success of the meeting next April.

"Many men and women hardly know that there is going to be a convention," Governor Lehman told members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York yesterday. "They certainly do not know who has been nominated to serve as delegates."

What is done at the convention will influence the social and economic welfare of New York State for at least two decades, Governor Lehman emphasized.

Article XIV, Paragraph 2, of the New York State Constitution provides for holding constitutional conventions every twentieth year after 1916, and also at such times as the Legislature may elect.

"I feel so strongly that this Constitutional Convention is of importance that during the session of the Legislature I asked for an appropriation to permit a legislative commission to prepare data under which this Constitutional Convention can operate without loss of time," he continued.

"The constitutional convention will cost about $1,500,000, and will take the time of 168 men and women for a period of not less than four or five months. It is then submitted to the people. We certainly do not want to waste any time or money by having an abortive convention."

Even though the Legislature had refused to appoint a legislative commission, the Governor said, an unofficial and nonpartisan commission had been formed to make studies under which members of the convention could operate.

"If the people of the State are really interested in what is going on; if they send men and women to the convention of a character and of ability and training and experience which will permit them to give intelligent and non-political study to the questions that will come before the convention, then the efforts of the convention will be worthwhile, and we will have important results.

"If there is indifference, both at the time of selecting delegates and during the pendency of the convention, then there is no doubt that the convention will be a failure, and that the document which will go before the people for their approval will either be disapproved or, if it is approved, will not satisfy the need of the 13,000,000 persons of our State."

Slum Clearance Makes Progress On Growing Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Thirty states, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico have passed housing authority laws and supplementary legislation since the first loans and grants for slum clearance in 1933, the National Association of Housing Officials reports.

In tracing the development of low-rent housing legislation since then, the officials report this growth in spite of the fact that at that time only one or two cities in the country believed they had sufficient power under existing laws and charter provisions to carry out housing projects. Three of the state laws, however, are applicable to only one city in the state, to Detroit, Mich., San Antonio, Tex., and Milwaukee, Wis. All of the 30 states except Rhode Island have granted the right of eminent domain to housing authorities. Nineteen state housing enabling acts specifically provide for the tax-exemption privilege.

Soviet to Spend $50,000,000 in U. S. For Armaments

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—The Soviet Government, engaged in Europe's headlong armaments race, has authorized commercial agents here to purchase $50,000,000 worth of naval equipment for export to Russia in the immediate future, it was disclosed today.

Morris Wolf, counsel for the Carp Export and Import Corporation of New York, which is negotiating the huge deal, said the war material will consist of pre-fabricated parts of battleships and other types of fighting craft—turrets, armor plate, propelling machinery, boilers and engines, and 16-inch naval guns.

The corporation is the special munitions purchasing organization for the Soviet Government, he said, and is headed by Samuel Carp, of Bridgeport, Conn., a banker and oil industrialist. Mr. Carp, an American citizen, is a brother-in-law of Premier V. M. Molotoff of Russia.

The State Department's September report of licenses issued for the export of arms, munitions and implements of war showed Russia was licensed to take out more than $10,000,000 worth of war material in the initial instalment of the $50,000,000 order. The licenses included $2,250,000 for guns, $1,500,000 for ammunition, and $1,000,000 for explosives.

Woman Leader Of New Jersey Given Jury Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9—Mrs. Louise S. Steelman, long active in New Jersey civic affairs and wife of Andrew J. Steelman who was Assistant United States Attorney during the Woodrow Wilson Administration, today has the distinction of being the first woman jury commissioner in the United States. She was inducted by Judge William Clark, senior jurist of the United States District Court, and succeeds James Kerney Jr., publisher of the Trenton Times, who resigned because of pressure of business.

Mrs. Steelman was a pioneer in the movement to have women serve as jurors in all courts of New Jersey where their service is permissive only in the federal judiciary, and has written a book on the subject. Her interest in public affairs as a leader in the work of the New Jersey League of Women Voters has been marked by active campaigning for legislation for old-age pensions and the abolition of child labor.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Are School Teachers People—Or Town Property?

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Their Personal Lives Regulated Far More Than Is Realized

And They Must Conform or Lose Their Jobs. They Must Dress, Make Friends, Have Fun, Even Pray—To Order

Saving Our Schools
Sixth of 52 Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mary Jane Smith was a teacher with IDEAS. Mary Jane Smith believed that her duty to her pupils went beyond teaching them reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic. The school board hired her to take charge of guided study. She elected herself to take charge of guided recreation.

Mary Jane Smith organized a club among the girls in her classroom and all winter long she took them on hikes through the snow, good wholesome fun and plenty of activity. Then spring came and Mary Jane Smith decided to have a roller-skating party for her girls.

Knickers had been worn in the woods and knickers were worn at the roller-skating party, both by teacher and some of the pupils. Consequences? One teacher looking for a new position.

Page Believe-It-or-Not Bob Ripley!

John Doe was a teacher in a southern city. It may be that John Doe was new in the profession and that he was helped by the more experienced Julia Jones. Or perhaps he was a little lonely in a strange city and liked her company. Anyway John Doe walked home from school every afternoon with Julia Jones. But John Doe and Julia Jones had overlooked the clause in their contract which stated that woman teachers are not allowed to keep company with young men. In this particular instance it was John Doe who was singled out for retribution and who was discharged from his job.

Since John Doe later was reinstated, he was far better off than Richard Roe. For Richard Roe forgot his responsibilities as a teacher to the extent that he went riding one afternoon after school, not with one girl pupil, but with two. And Richard Roe, while he may have found the afternoon pleasant, paid a very high price for his fun, even the cancellation of his contract.

Set By Local School Boards

All of which goes to show that while it may be pretty serious for the child whom the teacher sends home with a low mark in deportment, it is far more serious for the teacher who fails to live up to the standards of conduct set by local school boards.

The impression which any teacher makes upon any community is important, doubly so in small communities where the personal habits of all citizens come under more or less public observation. There always, as Howard K. Beale says in his report on the social studies for the American Historical Association, is the danger of being misunderstood, of becoming an object of gossip, of unfounded scandal, of unfavorable publicity, of lack of judgment, of lack of discretion, or even of being unpopular.

But an appreciable number of communities increase the hazards by setting up either openly or by unwritten law, restrictions upon the dress of teachers, their use of cosmetics, the hours of sleep they are to get each night, the recreation in which they may indulge, and the way in which they are to spend their out-of-school hours.

One teacher on a small salary decided that soft collars would be an economy. But they were not. For the school board made him go out and buy some stiff ones, as being inseparable adjuncts to the dignity of his profession.

A woman teacher was dismissed from her position for bobbing her hair, and others have felt the weight of authority in rules which forbid the short skirts, gay colors, sleeveless dresses and sheer stockings which are worn by their pupils, and which stipulate oh so importantly that galoshes shall be fastened all the way to the very top and never, never, no matter what the emergency, allowed to flap around teacher's ankles.

Yet Susan Got Off Lightly

Then there was Susan Smith. Susan believes what she believes with considerable firmness and so Susan sought out the church where the minister sounded most like her pastor at home and began demurely to attend service Sunday morning. But the school board reprimanded Susan. She must visit all the churches in turn, she was told, listen to the various doctrines impartially, and (this was Susan's own thought) deposit her contribution first on one collection plate and then another.

At that Susan got off lightly. For in many communities the school boards require the teachers to practice their vocations on Sundays. They must take their classes over the hurdles of geography on week days and then, not in response to an invitation or request, but because they are required to do so, they must impart the Ten Commandments to them in Sunday school.

There are Contracts

There are contracts which require teachers to stay in nights or to get at least eight hours' sleep, to remain in town over week ends or at least for three out of every four week ends, not to dance, not to go to the theater, not to play cards, and not to be out late on week-day nights.

In fact in 1929 eleven high school teachers were dropped, but later reinstated, in one community for having attended a dance at the local country club. The embargo on recreation does not extend to the box socials for the new church carpet or the basketball games in the gymnasium. Instead it is pretty well understood by teachers in many communities that they must attend civic affairs, buy tickets for charitable events, and contribute to worthy causes.

Grapevine Telegraphy Used

Another irksome regulation imposed by school boards is the stipulated residence in a certain boarding house. The owner of the house may belong to the same family as a member of the school board, or share certain common financial interests. In any event the teacher is pretty sure that there is a grapevine telegraph which will faithfully record any infringements of rules on her part.

Teachers know that they never would be permitted to live in hotels, but sometimes they wish it were permitted to club together in an apartment or home where they could be more independent, eat as they choose, and generally speaking, live better for less money.

Sometimes they even ask permission to live in a home of their selection. Three of them in one Michigan city tried it with the permission of the superintendent. But the school board disapproved. Not only were the three teachers dropped from their positions, but the superintendent who had supported their point of view, lost his job as well.

Joe Jennings in a publication by George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, reports that out of 179 cities, 49 have rules that teachers shall not receive presents from parents or pupils, 14 prohibit interclass visiting in school hours and gathering in rooms and halls, ten have regulations governing the use of the telephone, and five provide that they shall not write letters or read newspapers in school.

Reviewing 100 sets of regulations Ernest C. Melby in the "American School Board Journal" declared that 30 per cent forbade teachers receiving presents from pupils, 9 per cent visiting rooms of other teachers, 2 per cent talking in halls, and 7 per cent using the telephone for other than school purposes.

Promises That Are Demanded

An example of the extent to which school boards attempt to regulate the private lives of teachers is this contract which teachers in a certain southern city have to face and sign before they are admitted to the classrooms:

> I promise to take a vital interest in all phases of Sunday School work, donating of my time, service, and money without stint, for the benefit and uplift of the community.
>
> I promise to abstain from all dancing, immodest dressing, and any other conduct unbecoming a teacher and a lady.
>
> I promise not to go out with any young men except insofar as it may be necessary to stimulate Sunday School work.
>
> I promise not to fall in love, to become engaged, or secretly married.
>
> I promise to remain in the dormitory or on the school grounds when not actively engaged in school or church work elsewhere.
>
> I promise not to encourage or tolerate the least familiarity on the part of my boy pupils.
>
> I promise to sleep at least eight hours each night, to eat carefully, to take every precaution to keep in the best of health and spirits in order that I may be better able to render efficient service to my pupils.
>
> I promise to remember that I owe a duty to the townspeople who are paying me my wages, that I owe respect to the school board and to the superintendent who hired me, and that I shall consider myself at all times the willing servant of the school board, and the townspeople, and that I shall co-operate with them to the limit of my ability in any movement aimed at the betterment of the town, the pupil, or the schools.

There is no doubt that teachers, in common with other educated folk, have a responsibility for participating in community life. Looked at one way, teachers are partners with the community, but they are not its possessions. And if would seem that petty rules should be superseded by one broad code of morality with individual freedom governed by right thinking and acting.

The next article in this series will run in the news columns.

© Fox

A Bicycle Class on Parade at a School in England

With more cyclers of all ages being added daily to the number who pedal to school, business and for pleasure, in the United States, this class in bicycle riding at the Bush Elms School, Romford, Kent, has special interest. For being taught to ride is not merely learning to keep going. That day has definitely passed. Today it proves important that every cycler, old or young, learn to maneuver his steed on roads the motorist calls his own, and manage in such a way that safe driving, for himself and the motorist who may be troubled to find him there, is the unfailing fact. Many a residential town in the United States has discussed in its local weekly the advisability of passing and enforcing a set of regulations for the cyclist in this motor age; and some towns and cities have actually passed such regulations. The child of today on the road is fortunate if his school or Scout leader will take up practical instruction in "chauffeuring" a bicycle on town and city streets.

Round-Table Mother's Reply

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I was interested in the mother's letter in this column, Sept. 11, telling of her interest in the college discussion that goes on in "Our Youth Round Table," on the Tuesday Education Page.

I, too, have followed with interest these discussions because of a daughter almost ready to enter some college or special training course. I feel the course the student takes is almost secondary, just as long as he has the essential requirements for the line of work he plans to follow. The added or subtracted subjects can almost be likened to some accessories to one's costume, they should definitely suit the costume and the wearer.

To me, a college education for my children means increased opportunity to gain a broader outlook, which will not make them blaze; but rather enable them to more clearly judge right values and actions. It should enable them to work more harmoniously with groups and organizations, feeling equipped to lead when called upon and to follow just as willingly and earnestly as they lead. Their contacts with their instructors should inspire them to appreciate the higher art of learning; their contacts with their classmates should awaken alertness, consideration, thoughtfulness, and a keen sense of justice. In short, their education should give them a good solid foundation in a profession or calling, it should equip them to use that foundation and really commence, in the fullest sense of the word, to give to the business and social world concrete proofs that a college education is worth while. Worth while to the parents who so lovingly provided it and for the individual who made good use of this opportunity.

If this is the case, we can be sure the choosing whether of essential or unessential subjects, has been done wisely. (Mrs.) M. J.

Thinks the "Weeds" Are Essential

Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I am interested in Mrs. M. C. B.'s discussion of "cutting out the unnecessaries from a college course." I considered entering a college to study for a profession. My father who had followed this course himself persuaded me to attend a college of Liberal Arts and receive a degree of B. A., promising that if I still wished the professional study I should have it after the general background was secure. I took four years, studying French, art, English, history, education and other so-called "weeds."

I have been so thankful for his foresight. I am still interested in French, intrigued by art discussions and exhibitions, and I know I am far more interested in a greater number of subjects of general interest than I ever would be had I gone directly from high school to a specialized college.

I know a number of professional men and women who have specialized in their studies to such an extent that it is difficult for them to become interested in events or even hobbies which cannot be directly or indirectly hooked up to their profession.

I think the courses of so-called "weeds" give any student a wider interest in people, a deeper understanding of his own and other governments and will make him a better citizen, a happier parent and more satisfactory neighbor.

I, too, would like to know what others think on this topic and sincerely hope the "Youth Round Table" space will never be vacant in our Monitor. (Mrs.) D. W. S.

* * *

Character-Building Blocks She Calls These Letters

Illinois

Dear Parent-Column Friends:

In reading the many interesting Parent-Column letters, I often think how the little experiences we contributors exchange might really be called character building-blocks—each one is so necessary and helpful to the gradual unfoldment of our children. I certainly appreciate all of them!

One rule I have found effective for my boys, age 2½ and 5½, as well as for myself, is never to let them leave the house in an angry mood. If there has been any outburst of temper or saucy remarks, I always try to see that these are smoothed out before the door closes behind them. This simple task I believe tends to discourage pouting or sustained ill-feeling, and then I feel the children are much safer when they go out to play smiling rather than in a reckless, hateful mood. I also apply this same t[illegible] if I am leaving the children [illegible] with someone else. I try to depart leaving joyful faces behind, and with the children clearly understanding where I am going and when I will be back. In doing this I have never had to meet tearful opposition to my going out or fear and worry regarding my coming back. It has given me unspeakable f[illegible] and furnished the children a simple but effective lesson in charac[illegible]building.

Sharing is also quite an important problem. I was an only child so I perhaps never had as much opportunity to see the practicability of this idea, but I find it a very vital issue now. I try to give part of one afternoon now and then to one child's choice of activity while the other shares it. Recently the older boy chose a bus ride so we three went on the longest bus ride in the city and had lots of fun munching pop corn while we bounced around in the big bus seats. They also like to have their own little picnics so I often let them share their lunch out under the backyard trees while I keep entirely out of it. In helping with little chores around the house they share with me in that we exchange helpful service for stories crayola pictures, etc. I've been glad to find that now when one of the boys comes in for a tween-meal snack, he usually immediately asks for some for brother, too.

I'd like also to leave just a thought on shyness. So many find they have carried this bondage for years when it might have been wiped out in early childhood. Our baby boy (2½ yrs.) has been learning to sing for some time but he seems to have had a sense of shyness of anyone hearing him so we devised a little "play" which works beautifully. Whenever he sings spontaneously, I look around the room and say, "Listen, the butterfly-table is singing," or "Listen, did you hear that blue cream pitcher humming a tune?" He loves this and will laugh and keep right on singing, waiting for me to "discover" the music coming from his green rocking chair or some other familiar object. It takes entirely away his self-conscious thought of singing.

Everyone who loves children has so much to give to this column, and I sincerely hope all readers enjoy the exchange and find it as helpful as I do. Mrs. H. O.

A Saturday Column.

Petting One of the Guinea Pigs—and Learning How to Be Gentle With Little Live Things—as Part of the Nature Study Work at Broadoaks School

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

XVII

A Lesson on Cotton

Materials on hand: cotton bolls, cloth (coarse weave), pictures, etc. (My friend brought me a small loom from the South.)

The Approach: Mary comes to school wearing a new cotton dress which she expects to have noticed.

Teacher: "Do you know that Mary's dress grew on a bush?" After their surprise and incredulity, give them coarse cloth to unravel. Then show the bolls, twist a thread from one, give each a seed with the fibers clinging. Let them try to pull the fibers from the seed. (Important this—the clinging of the fibers. It has had to do with making history.)

Let them twist threads. Show picture of Eli Whitney's Gin. Show pictures of cotton fields, especially with Negro pickers. Show pictures of spinning, weaving, etc. Then each may plant his seed if he wishes.

Have them find a flower in the garden resembling the cotton plant: the hollyhock. A small plant growing in the vacant lot, and similar: the mallow, their beloved "cheeseweed."

Teacher: Yes, these plants are cousins. They all belong to the mallow family. "Do you know a candy with this name? Yes, marshmallows. A plant of that family is used in this candy."

"MISS IMELDA"

A Saturday Column

Conversational Ability

How Parents Can Help Their Youngsters Develop It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Mildred gave an unusually fine account of the picnic for a 10-year-old," remarked a guest in the Young home. "I could almost imagine I had been there. She did better in the telling than many of the pupils in my high school English classes could have done. Has it occurred to you that the child must have talent in this line?"

Mrs. Young was pleased to have her small daughter's ability praised. But she knew the child's ability to tell of the happening so well was not due to any particular talent. Rather was it the result, as she explained to the teacher, of an experiment she and her husband had been carrying on in their home. Because Mr. and Mrs. Young had both deplored the lack of ease many young people display when they have occasion to carry on a conversation, they decided to make a special effort to give Mildred and Dick training that would enable them to carry on a lucid and agreeable conversation in whatever place they might find themselves.

"Now that you are home from your trip to the park and will be resting until Daddy comes, why not list some good descriptive nouns and adjectives and verbs to use when you tell him of your journey," Mrs. Young would suggest to the two children.

Down would go words like "green trees, dusty road, blue-bird, pretty children, stones, view," etc. Or such words as "beautiful, long, bright, peaceful, happy" might comprise the adjective list. "Run, climb, see, admire, regret," might form a verb list. It all seemed like a game, but when the story was told the words came back to them to help them give a good description.

"Our guests tonight are Mr. and Mrs. Stemple," Mrs. Young would tell the children. "They have a four-year-old boy named Tommy and when we were there he had a dog he called Scoop." And with just a bit more information the two children were ready to contribute their share to the dinner conversation. When they asked their guest about his small son and called him by name, although the guest knew the children had never seen his son, he was pleased, and it was easy for the children to show their kindness and interest.

Before going to a children's party Mrs. Young would again take a hand in making it easier for her children to escape the embarrassment of not knowing what to say. Pretending they were already at the party, Mildred would relate a small incident that happened on the way there. Dick would use the follow-up method of asking a question relating to what Mildred had said. Thus was a conversation launched. If Mildred said she had seen a bluebird, Dick might ask if she had seen its nest too. This little by-play helped the Young children to express themselves and to take the initiative in carrying on a conversation.

Both parents exercised great care in their own conversation and thus the children were used to expressive words and apt phrases. When any one of the four came across a well-expressed thought in their reading he would mark it and call it to the attention of the others. Whenever one of them read a book that would interest the others, he or she would give either a tabloid review or a more lengthy story of its contents. The book might be only a child's story, but the practice was invaluable. If a subject came up with which they were not familiar they thought up questions to ask about it—which is usually a fine way to draw another person into conversation.

"Your method has certainly done wonders for your children," said the English teacher when it had been explained to her. "I can put some of your simple rules to good use right in my high school classes. But what a rare privilege it is for children to have such early training in the art of talking."

The Faculty Mail Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Village Music Club

England

Dear Editor:

The pages on music have proved most useful, and I have started a Music Club for the young people in the village. We have had some very good meetings, and the results are most encouraging. The meetings are quite informal, held once in three weeks, and consist of a group of young people from 7 to 10 in number. They all meet at our house, which is very small, but has stood the strain well. We play movements from the classical symphonies of Mozart and Beethoven, piano duets from same, besides trios and solos. (One very special effort was a String Quartette party, imported from a nearby town—this was very much enjoyed and called forth great enthusiasm!) The music is introduced and explained by short papers, perhaps two each evening. These usually call forth discussion, and we find ourselves discovering all sorts of new things.

Then we have some community singing and sometimes get a good singer to come as a visitor. The meetings are short, and I try to make them as bright and snappy as possible. They last for two hours with very simple refreshments in the middle. (Miss) G. M. P.

* * *

Teachers Might Pass Word Along?

Territory of Hawaii

Dear Editor:

We (my husband and I) have just returned from another wonderful trip around our island. We have been searching for various rocks and minerals for my favorite collection. The stones I have gathered in various countries, when traveling, and through hikes where I have lived, are a most fascinating hobby and number several hundreds. We have other hobby interests—stamps, paper knives from all over the world and the love of good books—all of which we share with young people in clubs and various study groups.

My note this time is a request, in particular, for any correspondence from those, old or young, who might like to write about rocks and minerals and who might like to exchange duplicate specimens and receive some of our local formations. I shall be glad indeed to hear from mineralogists, anywhere, who are interested in various phases of this most delightful subject. This is a hobby which is a real inspiration, embracing as it does so many wonders of nature. (Mrs.) M. M. F.

(This Mail Box is published whenever there are helpful letters for it.)

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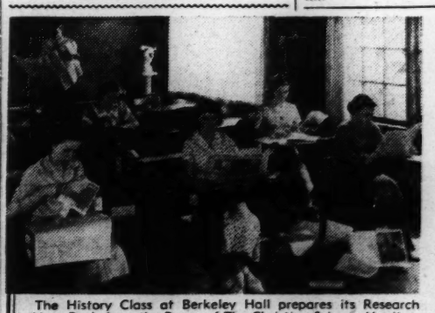

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Foreign England

"WHAT do they know of England who only England know?" asked Kipling, rather scornfully. Perhaps very little. But they can get quite a good idea of foreign countries.

Is there not a Holland in Lincolnshire? Will not a stroll down Pennyfields give more than a slight impression of China? And a walk through the courts of St. John's, at Cambridge, suddenly brings one to a bridge over the Cam, called the Bridge of Sighs, which makes the visitor think that he has been magically transported to Venice. But perhaps the less said of this the better. Cambridge men, I am told, are not pleased at compliments to the Bridge of Sighs. After all, when one comes to think of it, there are subtler methods of conveying flattery than to praise a place for looking like somewhere else.

But it is in Looe, in Cornwall, and on Romney Marsh, more than in any other region of Britain, that one gets the sense of being in a foreign land: more even than at Kyle of Lochalsh, which must surely be unique in being on the mainland of Scotland and yet unreachable by road without crossing salt water.

* * *

IT WAS WHEN I stayed a night in a coast-guard's cottage that I first realised the foreignness of Looe. This cottage seemed as though it had been perched on the summit of the high ridge that shuts in the harbour on the west, and had come sliding down the hill, but had its fall arrested on the narrow platform outside its front door. Over on the other side of the harbour was the hill that shuts in Looe on the east, and to the south also the view was shut in by hills.

In the bright sunshine of the next morning I looked down on the busy scene below, and suddenly perceived that this was not England at all, but a combination of Switzerland and Belgium. The quays, the ships, with their masts and ropes, and the sailors lounging about, came straight out of Bruges; and any one of a hundred scenes in Switzerland would have provided the gaily colored cottages clinging to the tree-covered hillsides, with the distant tinkle of the church bells recalling the cow bells of the high Swiss pastures. Only the snow was missing; and even that was a question merely of the right time of year.

* * *

ON ROMNEY MARSH one gets the Roman touch. Even the Victorians recognised that. In 1879, Bishop Parry called the Marsh "our Roman-ey, this Romney Marsh of ours." He compared it with the Campagna, outside the walls of the Imperial City. In Lympne and Aldington he could see the "long ridge of the Alban and Sabine hills." New Romney he found to be the counterpart of Ostia.

I myself cannot speak of these things with authority. I have never been to Rome. But I am willing to take the Bishop's word for it, because, whenever I cross the Marsh, I feel as though England, with its fresh, green, fertile fields, its keen, pure air, and its winding, hawthorn-hedged lanes, was leagues and continents away.

The feeling is doubtless strengthened for the reason that events have conspired to link Looe, about whose foreignness I have no doubt, with Romney Marsh in the operations of my mind.

* * *

IN THE FIRST PLACE, neither the Marsh nor Looe made an immediate conquest of me. Yet both are now localities whose fascination I am unable to resist. The first time I came to Looe, I had driven over Dartmoor from Torquay, and I was so disappointed that I could not immediately discover the open sea, that I left without even waiting for a meal, hungry though I was. Then I came back a couple of years later, and stayed for a week-end. Its crooked streets, the cars parked at odd corners all through the night, the tiny beach, kept returning to me after I had got to London again; and last year I spent an entire week in Looe. This year I took a house there for the whole of August.

Romney Marsh, too, chilled me when I first saw it. Later I went across it one summer's day; and its wide vistas, its long fields, its dykes, and curious little towns, touched some responsive chord in my imagination, and I have been going back to it continually ever since. All of which, I suppose, shows that I am very slow in appreciation. I tried to read Somerset Maugham's "The Gentleman in the Parlour" three times, and failed to get beyond the fifth chapter. Then I began it again one day whilst cruising on Loch Fyne, and have ever since thought it the finest travel book of its kind to be found in the English language.

* * *

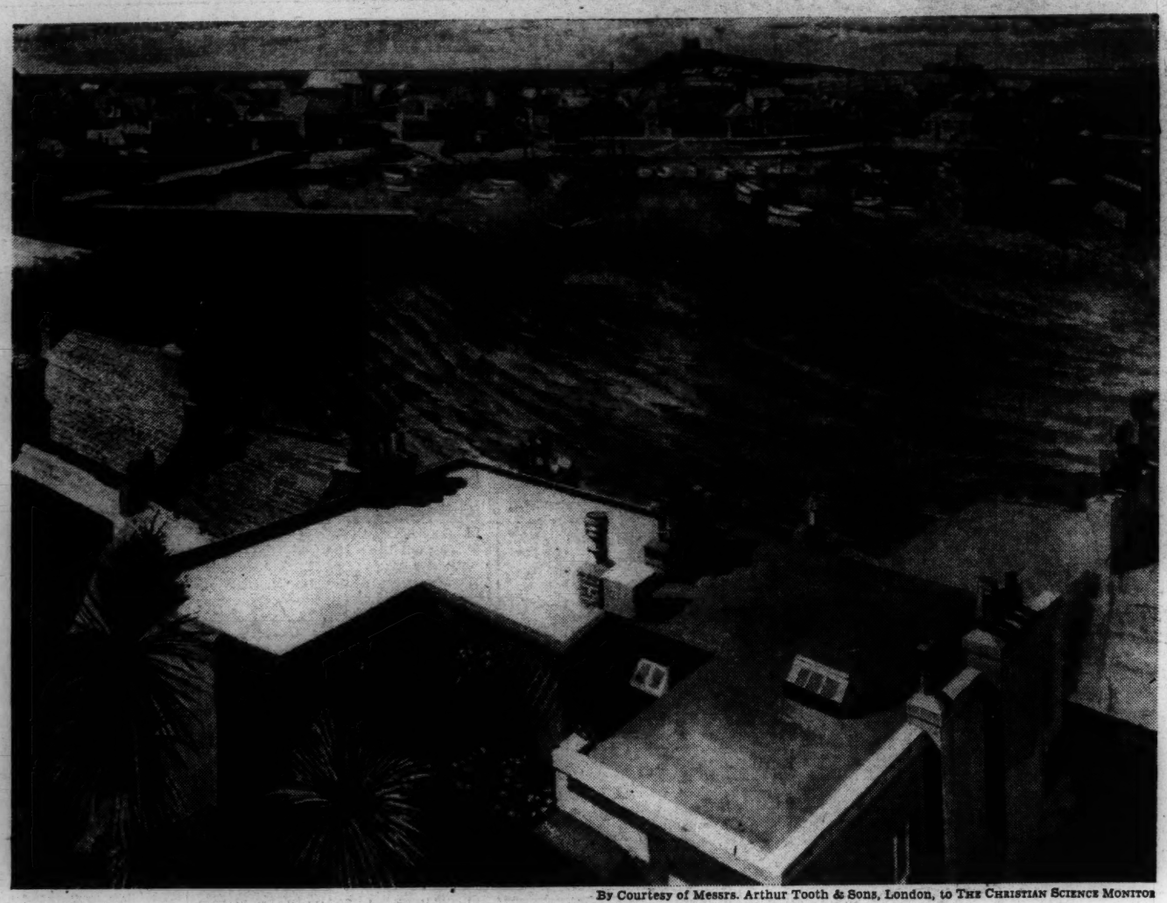
BUT LOOE AND the Marsh are akin in other things than the similarity of their effect on an unimportant person like myself. Both were once haunts of the "Free Traders," which does not mean that they were strongholds of the Liberal Party. At Romney and thereabouts the smuggling trade had both an import and an export branch. At one time, within a period of two years only, 40,000 packs of Kent and Sussex wool were despatched from the Marsh to Calais. This trait of the Marshmen has made its way into poetry. Does not Kipling say—

> "If you wake at midnight and hear a horse's feet,
> Don't go drawing back the blind or looking in the street.
> Them that asks no questions isn't told a lie.
> Watch the wall, my darling, while the gentlemen go by.
> Five and twenty ponies
> Trotting through the dark . . .
> Laces for a lady; letters for a spy,
> And watch the wall, my darling, while the gentlemen go by."

Nor was Looe any more law-abiding. Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has made great fun of the smuggling activities of this part of Cornwall, in some of his stories.

But there need be no resemblance to Looe, either real or fancied, to drive home the foreignness of Romney Marsh. The wayfarer has merely to go into the great church of Lydd, and look at the notice board that bears the names of vicars and rectors who have officiated there since the thirteenth century. He finds Henry de Houghton, Prosper Colonna, and many another that might have come straight out of a roll of Continental chivalry. The light of the warlike Normans, or of Renaissance Italy, shines through that board. Then, in 1672, one comes on something more familiar, the humble name of Jones. Just like that, with not even an initial, much less a Christian name. The oddness of this summary description for a moment obscures the truth, which, finally, however, breaks through. Probably not even Jones himself was an Englishman!

HAROLD HOBSON



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HARBOR, ST. IVES: *A Painting by Stanley Spencer*

THE old-world Cornish town of St. Ives, with its quaint, crescent-shaped bay, its low, narrow peninsula jutting out to sea, its two granite piers enclosing the harbor, its deep blue water and its jumble of little grey houses, has attracted the eye of many an artist. Two famous pictures of the place have been bought for the nation from the Chantrey Bequest; several have won medals at the Paris Salon, and there is hardly a town of any importance in England that has not at least one painting of the old fishing port hanging on the walls of its permanent collection.

St. Ives has been described as England's most foreign-looking town, in spite of the fact that it is essentially English in character, is inhabited by an ancient race of Cornish fishers, is built of local granite, and displays truly British sea-boots, oilskins, sou'westers, knitted guernseys, and home-made fishing nets suspended on lines from wall to wall of its narrow, cobbled streets.

Something of this foreign aspect is noticeable in Stanley Spencer's painting, although the deep Mediterranean blue which gives peculiar brilliance to the bay in summer, is missing. There is nothing romantic or merely picturesque about this work—the result of a recent holiday spent in Cornwall. Its interest depends, rather, on a blending of cool, soft tones, on sharp accents, and on a sure sense of balance. Touches of warm color are introduced in the hull of a boat lying alongside the pier, in chimney stacks, in the narrow ridge of a roof, and in a tiny garden of geraniums sheltered from the sea wind in a corner of sunlight. But they are used sparingly. The yellow sand, which is a feature of the place, is seen transparently through the cold gleam of the water, and does not detract from the sequence of tonal greys that carry the eye in a wide sweep from the flat roofs in the foreground to the sharply defined buildings of old St. Ives in the distance.

Although Mr. Spencer is not a Cornish man and does not belong to the colony of artists that have settled in St. Ives, the work implies a special understanding of his subject, a feeling for the somewhat peculiar movement of the tide within the confines of the harbor, and a lively appreciation of atmospheric effects produced by sunlight and clouds on water.

Wood for Open Fires

THERE are those who think that an open fire exists to warm the atmosphere. But a fireplace has many other reasons for its being. Its blaze kindles reverie. It throws beautiful, moving shadows on the walls. It cheers, as the gay, colored flames play lilting symphonies up the flue. It toasts muffins and roasts chestnuts and keeps the kettle warm. It furnishes inspiration for good talk among friends. It makes the heart of the home.

Various woods have distinctive qualities. For a long, steady fire, nothing surpasses solid chunks of oak or hickory. They burn steadily and evenly, with a beautiful, clear flame. Old apple wood has a high fuel value and burns with a spicy, delicate aroma. Cherry gives a glorious, multicolored flame.

The resinous pine sends up a vivid, orange-colored plume of fire and fills the room with its delightful fragrance. White birch has the fiercest heat and brightest flame of all woods. For a lively evening, use dried spruce. It snaps and pops with debonair abandon!

H. S. P.

Making Calls in Madras

THE making of the usual social calls in Madras was a trying business. Throughout India custom demands that the newly arrived bachelor shall call on all married officers of the Indian Civil Service and the Garrison. I frequently thought, when going the social round, armed with a pocketful of visiting-cards and swathed in the prescribed blue lounge suit, that matrimony had one remarkable compensation—all calling is done by the wife.

Every fifty yards or so I climbed out of the hired conveyance, mopped my face, and entered somebody's house—unless the "box" was out. That is to say, unless I saw a small box with the resident's name painted on it hanging on the mud-brick gate-post. In the lid was a slit big enough to admit a visiting-card. It was a humane arrangement, and also enabled the cards of half a dozen wilfully absentee brother officers to be undetectably dropped in with one's own. Eventually each labourer received the same hire—an invitation to dinner.

Unchangeable and highly organized is the Anglo-Indian system of social hospitality.

In Madras the stately Georgian mansions of the official gods have either curved or square pillared porticoes and deep upper and lower verandas screened with green bamboo sunblinds. Miniature palaces, they are surrounded by walled enclosures that are half park, half Botanical Gardens. Some of them are washed a dazzling white, others pale blue; and I remember a pink one. Very imposing they looked, with their lawns like table-cut emeralds, and red, carefully watered drives bordered with strips of vivid green grass and banks of blue cannas. The shiny sword-like fringes of tropical palms scratched viciously the hood of my hired bazaar conveyance, or *tum-tum*, as we brushed by them in a dowdy progress toward the portals of Greatness. Cobalt-blue jays, golden orioles, whole flocks of emerald-green parrots, and bands of ash-colored "seven sisters" were among the birds I noticed. The latter are like big sparrows, and have staring yellow eyes and chatter incessantly.

Each time I arrived under one of these porticoes I mounted the wide white steps and repeated my one Hindustani sentence:

"Memsahib ghar-par hai?" ("Is the memsahib at home?")

A servant then ushered me into the drawing-room.

The Indian drawing-room is a treacherous revealer of intimate secrets. It will tell you as much as a gossiping *ayah* could about the financial status of its owner's husband and the family affairs. The curtain material, the furniture, photographs, and the walls are its tongues. In a different way from the starkly male Mess, it is an heroic effort to materialize in majestic India the intimate charm that is England. But it cannot be done. In Cawnpore I saw a three-foot cobra slide along a Tottenham Court Road sofa piled with Liberty cushions. India refuses to be disguised. —From "India Mosaic," by MARK CHANNING. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Sureness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN PSALMS (93:5) we read, "Thy testimonies are very sure."

Requisite for healing and progress in the study and application of Christian Science is sureness, or the positive acceptance of the Word of God, Christ's Christianity, as exemplified by Jesus, and reliance on this Word. Weary, burdened hearts over the whole face of the globe are yearning for security. The Bible abounds with promises which awaken confidence. In I Corinthians (10:13) we read, "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it."

Throughout the civilized world, many faithful students of Christian Science are proving daily, beyond all question, that such promises are not merely beautiful, inspiring statements, but mighty spiritual laws which become operative in our lives in the proportion that we understand and utilize them. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has stated in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 174): "Truth is revealed. It needs only to be practised."

Through the study of the Bible in conjunction with her writings, faith and hope are awakened in the sick, the sorrowful, the needy. Continued study brings conviction of the reality of good, harmony, health. Conscientious application of this truth brings healing, and the solution of problems. Our Master said (John 8:31, 32), "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." In the measure of one's sureness of the truth is one enabled to demonstrate the reality of good and prove the mythical nature of all that is unlike God, good.

A student of Christian Science, while struggling with a painful physical problem, reached out for the truth with which to dissolve the false belief. The realization came to her that man expresses radiant health. This angel thought was held to throughout several days until the absolute sureness, positiveness, of its reality took possession of her consciousness and brought her harmony and freedom from the trouble. Then she was able to go farther and realize that sureness is not a quality which we create in our thinking, but that it is an already established quality of Mind, and ours to utilize by reflection.

No matter what the problem, if we go deeply enough into spiritual reality, we shall, under all conditions, find the answer, for there is no vacuity. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 503 of the textbook: "Divine Science, the Word of God, saith to the darkness upon the face of error, 'God is All-in-all,' and the light of ever-present Love illumines the universe. Hence the eternal wonder,—that infinite space is peopled with God's ideas." Our great need is willingness to let go of self-will, self-righteousness, self-planning, and leave the problem to the supreme wisdom and judgment of God, divine Mind.

In the final analysis there is really nothing of which to let go, for error in whatever guise presented is always unreal, mythical—a mirage. When we become childlike enough to let go, we find that we had been holding on to a ghost, clinging to an unreality. Reality should not be thought difficult to hold on to, for man radiates wisdom and light without effort.

When we can honestly say to God, supreme intelligence, from the depths of our being, "Not my will, but thine, be done," we reach the perception of Christ which never fails to direct unerringly, clearly, and positively.

"Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord" (Jeremiah 23:24). There is no halfway or deserted place and no lack. We are either listening to and heeding error, self-will, aggressive suggestion, or we are listening to and heeding the one Mind. And the very moment we abandon self-righteousness and turn wholly to the Father, we find that the awfulness, the supposititious darkness, be it sickness, sin, poverty, or indecision, is not really present. This consciousness is a realization of heaven, harmony, reality—the richest blessing which can come to men. Communion with our Father-Mother God brings precious peace.

When Moses, leading the children of Israel out of the land of bondage, received the command to go forward, he obeyed with the positive sureness that the Father would guide his footsteps and open the way. Since time began, those who sincerely hunger after righteousness, have been guided in times of dire distress. And when direction comes from the Father, accompanying it is an abiding sureness.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Pulpit and Press, p. 3), "Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Sikkerhet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I SALMENES bok (93:5) leser vi: "Dine vidnesbyrd er såre trofaste", eller "sikre" som den engelske bibeloversettelse har det.

Sikkerhet eller den absolutte godtagelse av Guds Ord, Kristi kristendom som Jesus anskueliggjorde den, og tillit til dette Ord, er en nødvendig betingelse for helbredelse og fremskritt i studiet og anvendelsen av Kristen Videnskap. Over den hele jord lengter trette, nedtyngede hjerter efter sikkerhet. Bibelen inneholder utallige løfter som inngir tillitsfullhet. I Første brev til korintierne (10:13) leser vi: "Eder har ingen fristelse møtt som mennesker ikke kan bære; og Gud er trofast, som ikke skal la eder fristes over evne, men gjøre både fristelsen og dens utgang, så I kan tåle den."

Over hele den civiliserte verden beviser mange som trofast studerer Kristen Videnskap, daglig og utenfor all tvil at sådanne løfter ikke bare er skjønne, inspirerende erklæringer, men mektige åndelige lover som gjør sig gjeldende i vårt liv og virke i samme forhold som vi forstår dem og gjør bruk av dem. Mary Baker Eddy, opdager og grunnlegger av Kristen Videnskap har sagt i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 174): "Sannheten er åpenbaret. Den behøver bare å bli praktisert."

Gjennem studiet av Bibelen i forbindelse med hennes skrifter får de syke, de sørgende og de nødlidende tillit og håp. Fortsatt studium bringer dem overbevisningen om at det gode, harmoni, sundhet, er virkelig. Samvittighetsfull anvendelse av denne sannhet bringer helbredelse og løsningen på deres problemer. Vår Mester sa (Joh. 8:31, 32): "Dersom I blir i mitt ord, da er I i sannhet mine disipler, og I skal kjenne sannheten, og sannheten skal frigjøre eder." I den grad vi er sikre på eller forvisset om sannheten, vil vi være i stand til å demonstrere det godes virkelighet og bevise at alt som er ulikt Gud, det gode, er helt igjennem mytisk.

Under sin kamp for å overvinne et smertefullt legemlig onde søkte en som studerer Kristen Videnskap, å finne frem til den sannhet som vilde tilintetgjøre den falske forestilling. Det kom til henne en klar erkjennelse av at mennesket uttrykker strålende sundhet. Hun holdt fast ved denne engel eller tanke i flere dager inntil den absolutte sikkerhet, forvissning, om dens virkelighet fylte hennes bevissthet og bragte henne harmoni og frihet for ondet. Hun kunde nu gå videre til erkjennelsen av at sikkerhet ikke er en egenskap som vi skaper i vår tenkning, men at det er en Sinnets egenskap som allerede er til stede, og at det står oss fritt å gjøre bruk av den ved å gjenspeile den.

Hvis vi trenger dypt nok inn i den åndelige virkelighet, vil vi under alle forhold finne svaret på et hvilket som helst problem vi måtte streve med; for det finnes intet tomrum. Mrs. Eddy skriver på side 503 i læreboken: "Guddommelig Videnskap, Guds Ord, sier til mørket over villfarelsen, 'Gud er Alt-i-alt', og den alltid-nærværende Kjærlighets lys opplyser universet. Herav kommer det evige under,—at det uendelige rum er befolket med Guds idéer." Det vi i høi grad trenger, er en villighet til å gi slipp på egenvilje, selvrettferdighet, egne planer, og å overlate problemets løsning til Guds, det guddommelige Sinns, uforlignelige visdom og dømmekraft.

Når alt kommer til alt, er der i virkeligheten intet å gi slipp på, for villfarelsen er alltid, i hvilken forklædning den enn optrer, uvirkelig, mytisk—et fata morgana. Når vi optar så meget av barne-sinnet i oss at vi gir slipp på disse ting, vil vi finne at vi hadde holdt fast ved et spøkelse, hadde klynget oss til noget uvirkelig. Vi skulde ikke anse det som vanskelig å holde fast ved det virkelige, for mennesket utstråler visdom og lys uten nogen anstrengelse.

Når vi i full opriktighet, fra vårt hjertes dyp, kan si til Gud, den enerådende intelligens: "Skje ikke min vilje, men din," vinner vi frem til den erkjennelse av Kristus som til alle tider leder oss ufeilbart, klart og sikkert.

"Opfyller jeg ikke himmelen og jorden? sier Herren" (Jeremias 23:24). Det finnes ikke noget sted midt imellem, ikke noget forlatt sted eller nogen mangel. Enten lytter vi til og gir akt på villfarelse, egenvilje, aggressiv suggestion, eller også lytter vi til og gir akt på det ene og eneste Sinn. Og i samme øieblikk vi lar selvrettferdighet fare og vender oss helt og holdent til Faderen, finner vi at alt det forferdelige, det formodede mørke, enten det er sykdom, synd, fattigdom eller ubesluttsomhet, ikke virkelig er nærværende. Denne bevissthet er en erkjennelse av himmelen, harmoni, virkeligheten—den største velsignelse som kan komme til menneskene. Samfund med vår Fader-Moder Gud bringer oss en uvurderlig fred.

Da Moses ledet Israels barn ut av trældommens land og mottok befalingen om å gå fremad, adlød han med en absolutt visshet om at Faderen vilde styre hans skritt og vise ham veien. Siden tidenes begynnelse har de som opriktig hungrer efter rettferdighet, mottatt guddommelig ledelse når de har befunnet sig i stor nød og elendighet. Og når ledelse kommer fra Faderen, følger det alltid en blivende sikkerhet med den.

Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Pulpit and Press*, s. 3): "Vår sikkerhet ligger i vår tillit til at vi virkelig bor i Sannhet og Kjærlighet, menneskets evige bolig."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Decorative Note, Peking

THE silver rain
Falls straight
On the curved gray tiles of the roof
Under the red eave,
Snug and dry,
A white cat perches.
And the twang of its voice
Is like a sound
Plucked on the rhythmic rain-strings
With a thin
And eerie cadence.

M. M. M.

October

O FOOLISH poplars,
Hoarding your gold this long year
For the wind to snatch!

DOROTHY MARIE DAVIS

Windy Night

THE dark wind roars among the sounding trees,
Like surf upon the shores of unknown seas;
Hour after hour, the heavy surge booms by,
The never-ceasing ground swell of the sky.

GERALD RAFTERY

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World Series Baseball—Pacific Coast Sidelines—Women's National Golf Finals

Tony Lazzeri May Become Manager After the Series

World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
N. Y. Americans	3	0	21	3	1.000
N. Y. Nationals	0	3	3	21	.000

Result Oct. 8
Americans 5, Nationals 1.

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—If this is Tony Lazzeri's final active year in big-league baseball, he is closing his colorful Yankee career in a blaze of glory. Weeks before the Yanks entered this world series with the Giants, the veteran second baseman made known a desire to lay aside his glove at the finish of the current campaign.

Lazzeri wants to become a manager, preferably in the majors. Before Steve O'Neill took over the reins at Cleveland, Tony was offered the job; but the Yankees considered him too valuable a piece of baseball property to turn loose. Now, however, Colonel Ruppert and the Yankees are willing to let the Italian infielder embark upon a managerial career, providing of course, Tony can find employment. If not, the colonel has said that a lifelong berth is Lazzeri's with the Yanks.

A Smart Player

One of the smartest players in the game, Lazzeri may already have accepted a piloting assignment, the announcement of which would not be forthcoming until the curtain has rolled down on the world series. Cleveland still seems the more likely spot for Tony to settle. Confident he has a few more good games stored away, he would probably sign as a playing leader.

In the series to date, as the Yankees have proceeded to crush the helpless Giants beneath three straight defeats, it has been Lazzeri's honor to lead the winners at bat. In the first three games, Tony managed a home run and three singles for nine official appearances at the plate, which averages a neat .444.

This is the veteran's sixth October event, and perhaps his greatest. Certainly it is his best offensively. In last year's classic Lazzeri finished with a .250 figure. Including the hits and times at bat charged against him in the four previous battles, Tony's average stood at .244. His success in the present classic will add several points to that combined mark.

Is Very Popular

Lazzeri is one of the most popular Yankees. He has given 12 hard campaigns toward the Yankee cause. He has driven in well over 1000 runs and been one of the sparkplugs in Colonel Ruppert's record-breaking Yankee machines. Tony will hold his head high as he walks out of the Yankee picture. Only rival pitchers will cheer at his passing.

From the standpoint of competition, this World Series is the least interesting of any classic since the Yankees swept four straight from the Chicago Cubs in the fall of 1932. And even that year, the Bruins gave the American League champs an argument for a while. This current World Series drama, with the Giants playing the party of the second part, has developed into a comedy of errors. At least, it reached that stage in the third game yesterday at the Polo Grounds.

Giants Out-Hustled

The Yankees emphasized their superiority in that third contest. They out-hustled the Giants, gave a perfect display of defensive baseball and stretched singles into two-baggers—usually the strong point of the Terrymen. The Giants are noticeably cracking under the pressure of Yankee power and confidence. The National Leaguers yesterday handled the ball as if it were hot, and when they did manage to hold it, seemed at a loss as to what to do with it. In short, they looked like a minor-league outfit posing as the Giants; like a cellar-club playing its final game of the season.

True, the Giants did stage a threatening rally in the last of the ninth inning yesterday, to the extent that Monte Pearson, the starting Yankee pitcher, had to be relieved by Fordham Johnny Murphy. But by that time the Yankees were leading, 5 to 1, and it was apparent that this late excitement was only a false alarm. Therefore, as the series ran into the fourth and possibly the deciding game today, the Giants had totaled 18 hits for exactly three runs, while the Yanks owned 28 safeties and 21 markers. Joe McCarthy's crew waste few of their offensive gestures, which is the main reason they are champions and headed for almost certain victory in the '37 battle.

Giants' Defense Cracks

While the tight defense of the Giants has collapsed, making six errors in three engagements, the Yankees have kept their fielding slate clean. The American League titleholders, it seems, could beat the Giants at their own game, should their batting power suddenly and unexpectedly subside. But this will not be necessary.

In winning the third game, the Yankees beat Hal Schumacher, a pitcher who stopped them last fall. The winners picked up all nine of their hits and all five runs while Schummie was toiling for a losing cause; but it should be mentioned that with better support, Hal might have enjoyed a better fate.

The Yanks earned their first run in the second inning, but the two in the third and the single scores in the fourth and fifth could have been avoided had the Giants offered their usually reliable defensive backing. They made three errors in letting Selkirk reach base and score in the fifth. For those who look upon the series with an unfavoring attitude, it was comical; but to those who have the interests of the Giants and the National League at heart, the past three days have been tragic.

Looking On - - - —By Pap'

"...MANY INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS WERE ON THE SIDELINES AS THE YANKEES AND GIANTS BATTLED..."
JOHNNY -ALLEN- CLEVELAND LED THE PITCHERS WITH 15 VICTORIES AND ONE LOSS.
JOE -MEDWICK- SALVAGED THE NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTING TITLE FOR THE CARDS
BILL WERBER STOLE 35 BASES TO LEAD BOTH LEAGUES
HANK GREENBERG DROVE IN 181 RUNS FOR DETROIT
CHARLIE GEHRINGER - DETROIT - WON THE AMERICAN LEAGUE BATTING CROWN
PAP'

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Many big leaguers good enough to win individual honors sat on the sidelines while the two New York teams, the Yankees and the Giants, battled for gold and glory in the World Series. In some cases minor cuts of the series melon went to them as members of the first-division clubs. But the most the most can hope for is an increase in salary when the old contract comes in the mail next spring.

Take the case of Johnny Allen. According to the percentages, the Cleveland right-hander was the top twirler of the American league. Neither Lefty Gomez nor Charlie Ruffing nor any other pitcher could match Allen's mark of 15 victories and one loss.

Johnny made a bid to equal the league record for consecutive victories, 16, on the last day of the current season against Detroit.

After allowing the Tigers a single run in the first inning, Allen held them scoreless for the rest of the game, giving only five safe hits. But that performance was not good enough. It happened that Whistling Jake Wade, an in-and-out rookie left-hander, set the Indians down with a single hit and no runs.

Allen might well have been in there pitching for the Yankees for, until two seasons ago, he was wearing the uniform of the New York team. The Yankees gave him his big-league chance when they bought him from Toronto at the end of 1931. The following year Johnny, as a freshman, led American League pitchers with a percentage of .810, 17 victories, 4 losses.

He has only himself to blame for being on the sidelines. The Yankees traded him only because he could not control his temper. He has been less temperamental with the Indians.

—Pap'

Medwick Leading Batting Star In National League

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—If it's any news to anyone, the final unofficial averages for the National League reveal that Joe (Ducky-Wucky) Medwick, clouting outfielder of the St. Louis Cardinals, waltzed off with practically every batting title of any consequence.

In winning the batting title with an average of .374, Medwick scored the most runs, 111; made the most hits, 237; most doubles, 57; drove in the most runs, 154; and tied Mel Ott of the Giants for home-run honors with 31.

Johnny Mize, also of the Cardinals, was runner-up in the batting race with a .364 average; but it remained for Paul Waner of the Pirates, the 1936 champion, to take the few batting laurels Medwick overlooked.

Waner Breaks a Record

Waner, finishing in a tie with Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs at .354 for third place in the batting race, collected the most singles, 178, and by piling up a total of 219 hits, broke the league record he had held jointly with Rogers Hornsby. It marked the eighth year Waner had made 200 hits or more.

Trailing Medwick, Mize, Waner and Hartnett in the final averages were Dolf Camilli of the Phillies, .343; Pinky Whitney, Phillies, .342; Billy Herman, Cubs, .336; Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati, .334; Heinie Manush, Brooklyn, .333, and Lloyd Waner, Pirates, .328.

Arky Vaughan of the Pirates led in triples with 17, and Augie Galan of the Cubs stole the most bases, 23. Chicago led in team batting with .287 against .285 for the Pirates.

Hubbell Leads Pitchers

Carl Hubbell, slender southpaw of the Giants, again led the pitchers with 22 victories and 8 defeats. He won the most games and struck out the most batsmen, 159, and became the first pitcher since Grover Cleveland Alexander to win 20 or more games in five successive years.

Three freshmen pitchers, Lou Fette and Jim Turner of the Boston Bees, and Cliff Melton of the Giants, equalled Alexander's 1911 record of winning 20 games in his first full major-league season. Each won exactly 20. Turner pitched the most complete games, 24, and tied Fette and Lee Grissom of Cincinnati, for pitching the most shutouts, five.

Hugh Mulcahy of the Phillies, by participating in 56 games, tied Christy Mathewson's record made with the Giants in 1908. Claude Passeau of the Phillies pitched the most innings, 291, and allowed the most hits, 348. Wayne Lamaster of the Phillies allowed the most bases on balls, 100, and suffered the most defeats, 19.

Gus Suhr, of the Pirates, ended his long "iron man" streak on June 4 after playing 822 consecutive games, a new National League record.

Eastern Basketball League

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—The American Professional Basketball League decided to continue as an entirely eastern organization at a meeting yesterday. Applications for franchises from Chicago, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Toledo, Springfield and Columbus, Ohio, and Pittsburgh were all rejected. The league again will be composed of the Philadelphia Hebrews, Union City, N. J. Reds; Kingston, N. Y., Colonials, and the Kate Smith Celtics, Jewels and Visitations of New York City.

Hall Reaches Net Finals

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 9 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall of New York, three times holder of the title, and Arthur MacPherson of New York, who has two legs on the present cup, won their matches yesterday in the semi-finals of the 25th annual Hot Springs fall invitation tennis tournament. In the men's doubles semi-finals Kynaston and Leonard B. Clark defeated Hall and Edward McKelvey 6—1, 6—4.

Gehringer Leads American League Batting Averages

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP)—The New York Yankees won the American League pennant in a walk; but they had no strangle hold on junior circuit individual honors for the 1937 season.

Unofficial averages released today, which are subject to approval of league statisticians, show that Detroit's Tigers, in addition to finishing second in the team standings, knocked off the team hitting and fielding honors and landed four players in the circuit's topflight list of batsmen.

Charley Gehringer, Detroit's ace second baseman, wound up the season with a batting average of .371, giving him his first league title. Hank Greenberg, Detroit first baseman, finished with a .337 average for seventh place, two points ahead of Gerald Walker. Pete Fox, Detroit outfielder, batted .331.

Detroit's leading team hitting mark was .292, six points better than the St. Louis Browns. In defensive work, Detroit's top mark was .976, with Cleveland second at .974.

Gehrig finished second to Gehringer in the hitting race with an average of .353. Other leaders were: Joe Di Maggio, New York, .346; Cecil Travis, Washington, .345; Zeke Bonura, Chicago, .345; Roy Bell, St. Louis, .340; Greenberg, Detroit, .337; Walker, Detroit, .335; Fox, Detroit, Johnny Stone, Washington, and Bill Dickey, New York, .331.

Di Maggio knocked off the most individual hitting honors. The Yank sophomore led in runs, 152; in total bases, 418; tied for the lead in triples with Stone at 15, and led in home runs, with 46. Bell made the most hits, 218, and the most doubles, 52. The runs batted in leadership went to Greenberg, 183, while Ben Chapman of Boston set the pace in stolen bases, with 34 to his credit.

Among the pitchers, Johnny Allen of Cleveland set the pace with 15 wins and one loss, the setback coming on one of the final games of the reason. Other leaders among regular hurlers were: Johnny Murphy, New York, 13-4; Monty Stratton, Chicago, 15-5; Red Ruffing, New York, 20-7; Roxy Lawson, Detroit, 18-7; Lefty Gomez, 21-11. Gomez led in strikeouts, fanning 194 during the season.

Chapman Golf Medalist

EATONTOWN, N. J., Oct. 9 (AP)—Richard D. Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., sharp shooter who reached the semi-final in the 1937 British amateur championship, turned in the medal winning score in the qualifying round of the Jersey shore invitation tournament at Monmouth County Country Club yesterday. Chapman's card of 77, six over par, was best in the field of 50. One shot back of Chapman were Richard D. Lunn, of Chevy Chase, and Charles Whitehead of Plainfield, former Jersey title holder. Lunn played the first nine in 36, only two over par, but slipped to 42 coming in. Whitehead's nines were 38-40.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Walter Hagen with 69-65 for last two rounds and total of 281 captured $2500 St. Louis open.

Chicago Intercity Series

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Cubs	2	1	12	7	.667
White Sox	1	2	7	12	.333

Result Oct. 8
Cubs 4, White Sox 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Not Always to the Swift

There is an old saying that the race is not to the swift, and one of the most famous illustrations of the truth of such an assertion may be found in the fable regarding the tortoise and the hare. That this same axiom applies to other sports but in different ways is equally true. Take, for instance, the winning of a football game. The chief factors in the scoring of points in that great gridiron sport are the making of first downs and gaining the most yardage on the ground or through the air. Yet many, many times we hear of a team being outplayed in both of these features of the game, but winning, sometimes by a very sizable score. Batting and fielding have always been considered the most important factors in the winning of baseball games, and yet teams which have been both outbatted and outfielded have won championship pennants and gone on to further honors by capturing World Series.

By a Staff Artist

Leaders Finish Second

Only this year we have a striking example of this. The unofficial batting averages of the National League for 1937 show that the Chicago Cubs led their league in batting with a team average of .287, while the New York Giants, who won the pennant, were fourth with an average of 2.79. And what is still more, the Cubs led in fielding with an average of .976, while the Giants were again fourth with an average of .973. It is very interesting to note that a similar condition also prevailed in the American League this year. The Detroit Tigers, who finished second in their league race, were first in batting and fielding, while the New York Yankees, who won the A. L. pennant and appear to be on the way to a successful defense of their World Series title, were third in batting and tied with St. Louis, the club which finished last in the standing, for third in fielding.

What Wins the Games?

That greater yardage and more first downs in football and better batting and fielding in baseball do not necessarily win games in these two sports has been shown by actual results time and time again. So the question is often asked just what it is that does win games. Well, there are two or three answers to the question. Of course, all other things running true to form, the greater yardage in football and better batting and fielding in baseball are the main things toward victory; but other factors often overbalance those fundamental superiorities. In football, particularly, the breaks are often the determining factor. A fumble, a blocked punt, an intercepted forward pass will oftentimes counteract many yards covered by hard rushing or brilliant forward passing. In baseball, one wild pitch, one base on balls, or a single error may offset a number of hits or better fielding on the part of the defeated team. Considering all of the above factors which enter into the winning of baseball and football games, it is quite evident that the team which is quickest to grasp and best able to capitalize on the so-called "breaks" is the one which will win in many cases. And incidentally this adds very much to the interest of the game.

* * *

"Winning Football"

Not only will the player and coach get much interesting and instructive reading out of "Winning Football," but its contents will prove to be of equal value to the spectator. "Bernie" Bierman, coach of the University of Minnesota football teams which have been generally ranked as the best in the United States during the past three years, is too well known to the football public to need any special introduction. A very close student of the sport, he has put into his new book much instructive and interesting data regarding the great game. Many illustrations add to the interest and describe plays in such a way that coach, player and spectator can better understand the formations which they see carried out in the big games. The book is from the Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York City, and sells for $2.50.

College Football Scores

Baldwin-Wallace 21, John Carroll 7
Birmingham-Southern 14, Loyola 0.
Bemidji T. 20, Mankato T. 19.
Cape Girardeau T. 33, Springfield T. 0.
Catawba 21, Naval Apprentice 0.
Central 23, Iowa Wesleyan 0.
Centre 0, Chattanooga 0.
Citadel 19, Presbyterian 0.
Creighton 6, Grinnell 0
Culver-Stockton 7, Kemper Military 0.
Drake 25, Washburn 0.
Denison 20, Wittenberg 7.
Denver 22, Colorado State 0.
East Kentucky T. 13, Transylvania 6.
Eau Claire T. 7, River Falls T. 6.
Emporia T. 26, Superior T. 7.
Findlay 0, Mt. Union 0.
G. Washington 18, W. V. Wesleyan 13.
Gooding 6, Carroll 6.
Greeley State 33, Montana State 26.
Hardin-Simmons T, Loyola 0.
Hamline 7, St. Thomas 0.
Idaho S. B. 45, Boise Junior 0.
Kalamazoo 33, Olivet 7.
Kirksville T. 6, Maryville (Mo.) T. 0.
Lewiston Normal 14, Whitworth 0.
Louisiana Tech 7, Millsaps 0.
Manchester 55, Aurora 0.
Marquette 7, South Dakota 6.
Maryville 12, Hiwassee 0.
Morehead T. 19, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
Moravian 26, Princeton "B" 0.
Miami 26, Spring Hill 0.
Midland 13, Peru (Neb.) T. 0.
Mid-Tennessee T. 27, Alabama T. 0.
Mississippi T. 12, Southwestern La. 0.
Muskingum 26, Heidelberg 0.
New River State 14, Bluefield 7.
N. M. Aggies 5, New Mexico 0.
Ohio Northern 19, Ashland 6.
Pacific U. 7, C. of Pacific 7.
Parsons 41, Penn 0.
Providence 7, Xavier 6.
Puget Sound 20, Whitman 0.
Rockhurst 13, William Jewell 0.
St. John's (Minn.) 19, Moorhead T. 6.
S. D Marines 32, California Teach 6.
St. Vincent 27, Davis-Elkins 12.
Sewanee 25, Tennessee Wesleyan 0.
Wake Forest 19, Erskine 0.
Stetson 24, South Georgia T. 0.
Temple 7, Florida 6.
Western Carolina T. 0 Tusculum 0.
W. and M. (N. B.) 13, Louisburg 0.
Western Illinois T. 7, Carthage 2.
Winona T 12, La Crosse T. 0.
West Chester T. 20, Ithaca 0.
Warrensburg 15, Central (Mo.) 0.
York 0, Doane 0.

Pacific Coast Championship Brings '37 Season to Close

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9—Even though King Football and all his pigskin toters have taken over the spotlight of this coast's athletic activity, for five days tennis reigned supreme here with J. Donald Budge & company of more than 200 racket-wielders as center-court attractions.

The organizers of sport in this San Francisco Bay area had it all arranged over the week end so that you could see the California Bears walk over Oregon State's Orangemen; witness a colorful tie football battle between St. Mary's and Gonzaga; and still not miss six spectacular tennis matches between the world's best at the Berkeley Tennis Club.

And by the capacity crowds—close to 2800 each of the last three days—at the 48th Pacific Coast Tennis Championships the old net game with its galaxy of California and European stars was not felt a wallflower in the present fervor of crowning another alleged "wonder team" of footballers at the University of California next door.

Mrs. Moody Still Good

Had this tournament been held elsewhere on the coast the attention it received might have been different. But followers of the sport in this area do not forget that Don Budge, Helen Jacobs and Helen Wills Moody—all in this championship—were reared and taught the tennis they now play right there in Berkeley.

If anyone thinks Helen Wills Moody has lost her deft touch with a tennis racket, he will be reassured upon seeing the brand of tennis she now exhibits. It's still in the championship class, although Helen has consistently refused to play singles, taking part only in the doubles matches.

Teamed with Don Budge, Helen showed perhaps her best form and capabilities as they won the mixed doubles from Britain's smooth stylist, and youthful Wightman Cup star, Kay Stammers and Gerald Stratford, top-notch Britisher.

She and Don won from the two Britons after they defeated Mlle. Sylvia Henrotin of France and young Joe Hunt in the semifinals only a few minutes before. That the Henrotin-Hunt combination was no set-up was evidenced in what probably was Hunt's best game of the season when he consistently "aced" Budge and Mrs. Moody, at one time whipping across three in succession.

English Win Doubles

Miss Stammers quite captured the large audience earlier in the afternoon when she and Miss Freda James swarmed over Berkeley's own Helen Jacobs, veteran of more than nine years of top-rung tennis, and Dorothy Workman, whose end-of-the-season game has improved considerably, 6—0, 6—4, for the women's doubles championship.

And while still on the subject of the women's part in this large number of contestants, of which they comprised nearly one third, little Anita Lizana of Chile, United States women's champion, handily took the Pacific Coast crown as well by her defeat of Margot Lumb of the British women's squad.

This writer was anxious to compare her with Suzanne Lenglen—as some eastern sports scribes had done after her win over the Polish Wimbledon champion Jadwiga Jedrzejowska. There was a slight resemblance to the French temperamental champion, but somehow my recollection of Mlle. Lenglen and the adroit game played by the little Miss from South America did not jibe.

But the greatest surprises came in the men's singles. Those of us who followed the Zone Davis Cup matches between Japan and the United States on the Olympic Club grass-tex courts here remember well the slight hard-working Japanese captain, Jiro Yamagishi, to whom Don Budge gave no quarter.

Yamagishi Nearly Wins

Well, as those who saw it will tell you, this same slim Japanese star who has ended near the top in every major tennis tournament this season, nearly nipped the great Budge this time, and on his home court at that. But he lost to Don just because of a break of the game. The short cut-shot he sent across when he had match point in the making struck the top of the net, spun up in the air (and some say wavered back and forth to Budge's side—to Yamagishi's and fell by a hair's breadth back into the Japanese court. This break broke the little Japanese player's good fortune and Don came back to win and eliminate the greatest player and tennis sportsman to come out of the Far East in some time.

The second excitement of the tournament came as a real upset. Young Bobby Riggs, ranking No. 2 in the United States, although he did not make the Davis Cup trek this year, took the measure of Germany's top—and the world's second-ranking amateur—in a semifinal match.

That Bobby was not playing a fluke was evident by his complete mastery of the court against von Cramm. The crowds waiting until the Sunday and Monday matches to see the German play Budge were disappointed. But come Monday when Bobby Riggs went onto the court and sizzled a few hot ones around J. Donald's feet to win the first set 6—4 and lose by a slighter margin than the 6—3, 6—2, 6—4 score would indicate, the audience was pleasantly surprised.

They were not surprised because Budge beat Bobby. They were surprised that this country has kept in hiding such a promising young craftsman. Self-tutored young Bobby Riggs from Los Angeles lost to Budge largely because Donald's back-hand is slightly better than Bobby's. Bobby backhanded the Baron out of his fifth championship meeting with the Oakland star.

Riggs took all Budge had to give, and when it looked as though Don had turned the tide, Bobby came back in the fourth set to run out three straight games on Don taking one of Budge's service-games to make it 4—3 in Bobby's favor. It appeared to be Riggs' change of pace that had Budge worried. But the old cannon-ball service and his superior net play and strategy in winning left no doubt he was still the master.

How Good Is Budge?

This brings up again the much discussed question of just "how good is Don Budge?" There are those, you know, who say that Budge has not been up against as stiff competition this year as have other former champions, including Perry, Vines, and Tilden. They belittle von Cramm by saying he has reached his peak and can and will go no further, and that as Budge is "that" much better he will always defeat the German.

It is true enough that there have been few who could stand up to Budge this year. It is also true that there has been no one else but von Cramm who has really stood out in tennis this season. But despite these facts there is really only one way to tell. Match Budge against Perry, who as an amateur defeated him a year ago, against Vines, against Tilden. But that, according to Mister Budge, will not occur for at least another year when, after again attempting, and perhaps accomplishing, the conquest of the amateur tennis world, he will once more listen to professional tennis bids.

This Pacific Coast championship ends the tennis season officially. From here the boys and girls go on "down under" to Australia, as is the custom among the tennis clan, to come "out from down under" in time for the Davis Cup matches in May and June. Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, rather pleased with her "comeback trail" has intimated she may really enter the championship play next season, but not "positively." She will not go to Australia anyway, those close to her say.

And now with tennis, and polo, and swimming championships out of the way we can settle down to picking Washington, California—or perhaps U. C. L. A. to win the coast football crown and the Rose Bowl invitation.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Miss Patty Berg And Mrs. Page In Golf Finals

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 9 (AP)—Two of America's familiar fairway campaigners, youthful Patty Berg of Minneapolis and Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., entered the finals of the 1937 women's national golf championship yesterday.

Miss Berg triumphed in the semi-finals yesterday with all the ease and grace of a champion, while Mrs. Page displayed coolness in rallying to a spectacular victory. They meet in a 36-hole final today over the Memphis Country Club course to decide whether the big cup that goes with the title shall be shipped to the Middle West or stay in the Southland for the first time since Alexa Stirling of Atlanta won it in 1920.

Mrs. Page, blasted hopes of a South Carolina neighbor, Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, in a sensational comeback that brought victory, one up on the 19th hole.

Miss Berg, runnerup in 1935 to Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia, on her home course of Interlachen, moved into the championship picture for the second time by overwhelming Mrs. Gregg Lifur, former California champion from Pacific Palisades, 7 and 6.

Although she has played great golf to win the qualifying medal in the national championship for the last two years, this is the first time Mrs. Page has reached the finals. She was defeated last year in the third round by Beatrice Barrett of Minnetonka Beach, Minn., Miss Berg also lost in the third round a year ago at Canoe Brook.

The gallery of close to 1000 saw the North Carolina star stage a remarkable comeback to beat Miss Hemphill, a semifinalist last year. Miss Hemphill was 2 up through the 15th hole. Mrs. Page rammed down a 20-foot putt on the 16th for a birdie deuce and evened the match with a nicely placed par on the 18th where Miss Hemphill's approach fell into a bunker.

Miss Hemphill's chances faded on the first extra hole where she hooked her approach and took three to reach the green. Mrs. Page was short with her second but pitched the ball two feet from the cup for a birdie and triumph.

In the Berg-Lifur match, Patty took advantage of extreme wildness by the Californian to jump into a four-hole advantage at the turn.

Mrs. Lifur's shots continued to fail her and Miss Berg won the next three holes to end the proceedings.

Keep Their Numbers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich., Oct. 9—Football players on the Michigan State College squad get numbers that remain with them throughout their college careers. Once assigned a jersey number, the player keeps it until he turns in his uniform for the last time. Not only is it plastered on his back and chest, but the same number appears on the man's locker and his trunk compartment on trips.

Michigan A. A. U. Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Dr. A. R. Hackett, commodore of the Detroit Yacht Club, has been elected president of the Michigan A. A. U. The newly elected officer succeeds George W Graves, who withdrew his name from the nominations list after seven years of distinguished service. Other officers chosen were L. W. Olds, vice president; Ralph H Young, second vice president; Thorne J. Brown, third vice president, and George Mead, supervisor of Detroit High School athletics, fourth vice president. C. H. Brennan was re-elected secretary and R. J. Megargle treasurer.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Another Squash-Tennis Season

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—A squash-tennis season that bids fair to be closer and more exciting than any in recent years will be in full swing in another two weeks, with most of the stars already busy getting into form for the initial team matches in the various classes.

The most important contribution in the direction of making the season more exciting comes in the form of a new member of the Metropolitan Class A team championship series, as Montclair Athletic Club, a strong contender in the past, but quiescent for several seasons, starts up again, with a team that will give the outstanding combinations of recent seasons, New York Athletic Club and Columbia University Club, the toughest struggles of their careers.

This is due to the transfer of the two highest-ranking players in the game, Harry F. Wolf and Philip T. Moore, to the new aggregation. Both of them are near-by residents of the new club, and when the Valley Road organization decided to participate once more, promptly declared their intention to represent it.

Wolf is the present National and New Jersey champion, and has been No. 1 for the champion New York Athletic Club team, while Moore was No. 1 of the Columbia University Club team, which tied the champions in the regular series, but lost by a single match in the play-off. Another acquisition for the team is Edward L. Kemble, No. 14, former leader of Bayside Tennis Club, which has withdrawn from the Class A group, while William H. Coyle Jr., another former Montclair player, who has been devoting his attention to squash racquets of late, following the withdrawal of Montclair from squash tennis, has announced his intention to abandon the latter, and play for his home club also. These, with the veteran E. L. Winpenny, as well as several other players who reside in New Jersey and have no home club Class A teams, such as J. N. De Raismes and Frank G. Charshee, should compose an effective aggregation.

Lordi to Head N. Y. A. C.

With its leader out, New York Athletic Club will promote its second star, Joseph J. Lordi, to the first position. Lordi was ranked third last year, and is playing as well or better, than before. It will also have Frank A. Sieverman 3d., Frank Iannicelli, winner of the Class C championship and prominent in so many other tourneys that he was moved up into Class A ranking, Jeremiah C. Lyons, Sefton Tranter Jr., and Frank A. Sieverman Jr., for veterans, with Norman Forster, Richard H. Berger, and other Class B players to fill in.

Columbia University Club, with Moore out, still is in a position to be a dangerous factor, even if Rowland B. Haines, former National champion, and winner of the veteran championship last year, does not play with any regularity. Frank R. Hanson Jr., Edward G. McLaughlin, Franklin V. Brodil, Vincent Furno, who with Moore and Haines composed the team last year, are all set to play, and there is plenty of Class B material such as the Kilroe brothers, Edwin L. and Frank, the Ince brothers, Charles R. and Richard W., and others, ready to fill in.

A club that may also be a dangerous factor in the team championship is the City Athletic Club. Frank Ward, the professional, and the outstanding player in that group, who was out of the game for the past two years, is back with all his old-time vigor, and has induced most of the stars who have been frequent absentees in his absence to return to regular play. With Milton Baron, Leaonard S. Green, and Lester A. Strasser, as well as Charles Fechheimer Jr., runnerup for the Class B championship, back in line, and a strong Class B group also active, Ward's charges are likely to score even against the leaders.

Crescent Will Profit

Crescent Athletic Club will also profit by the withdrawal of Bayside, as William R. Hoffman, Frank L. Giusti, and probably Robert W. Hil are all moving over there. These, with the addition of William J. Hall, Gerard T. Baxter, and John A. Schwarz Jr., of Class A, and with the veteran Edward R. Larigan, and Edward W. Kleinert, absentees last season, also available, has possibilities.

Thomas D. Flynn, another of the Bayside group, winner of the Class B championship, will come back to his Princeton associations, and should strengthen Princeton Club, with Arnold Wood Jr., Edward P. Field Jr., Louis B. Dailey, Nathan H. Aronsohn and Carl H. Donner also possibilities, though the last named, as a resident of Short Hills, may prefer to play there.

Short Hills will have much the same team as last year, with Frederick Barry Ryan Jr., A. Hunt Marckwald, and a group of Class B players developed by Thomas Iannicelli, open champion, as its chief reliances, while Harvard Club and Yale Club will be about the same as last year, with Willard K. Rice, Joseph Larocque Jr., and R. C. Flack prominent in the former, and Thomas R. Coward, James S. Becker, Walter D. Hoag, and Lawrence H. Sonneborn playing for Yale Club. Robert Grant Jr., in the intervals of his squash racquets and court tennis play, may also play for Harvard Club.

The season will open with the Class A teams meeting for the first round of their home and home matches on Oct. 27, a week later than last year, with Class C following on Friday, and Class B the following Monday. Individual play will begin with the Princeton invitation following after election day early in November, with a special handicap for Class B and Class C players at City Athletic Club, with an innovation by which Class C players will receive a uniform handicap of five from their ranked opponents.

World Series Data

Box Score—Third Game

Yankees	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti, ss	4	0	0	0	1	7	0
Rolfe, 3b	4	1	2	4	1	1	0
Di Maggio, cf	5	0	1	1	5	0	0
Gehrig, 1b	5	1	1	1	12	0	0
Dickey, c	5	1	1	3	5	0	0
Selkirk, rf	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
Hoag, lf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Lazzeri, 2b	2	0	1	1	3	3	0
Pearson, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	5	9	13	27	11	0
Giants							
Moore, lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Bartell, ss	4	0	0	0	3	2	0
Ott, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Ripple, rf	4	1	1	1	5	0	0
McCarthy, 1b	3	0	1	2	7	0	2
Chiozza, cf	3	0	1	1	3	0	1
Danning, c	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Whitehead, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
Schumacher, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Berger	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melton, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
†Leslie	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brennan, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	5	6	27	10	4

*Batted for Schumacher in the sixth.
†Batted for Melton in the eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Yankees	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Giants	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Runs batted in, Lazzeri, Dickey, Selkirk, Rolfe, Gehrig, McCarthy. Two-base hits, Rolfe, McCarthy. Three-base hit, Dickey. Sacrifice hit, Hoag. Double play, Whitehead Bartell and McCarthy. Left on bases, Yankees 11, Giants 6. Earned runs, Yankees 4, Giants 1. Base on Balls, by Schumacher 4 (Crosetti, Selkirk, Pearson, Lazzeri), by Melton 2 (Lazzeri, Rolfe), by Pearson 2 (McCarthy, Chiozza). Struck out, by Schumacher 3 (Di Maggio, Pearson, Lazzeri), by Pearson 4 (Schumacher, Ott, Berger, Bartell). Hits, off Schumacher, 9 in 5 innings; off Pearson, 5 in 3 2-3 innings; off Melton, 0 in 2 innings; off Murphy, 0 in 1-3 inning; off Brennan, 0 in 1 inning. Wild pitch, Schumacher. Winning pitcher, Pearson. Losing pitcher, Schumacher. Time, 2h. 7m. Umpires, Basil (A. L.), plate Stewart (N. L.), first base; Ormsby (A. L.), second base; Barr (N. L.), third base.

Attendance and Receipts

	Yesterday's Game	Three Games
Attendance	37,385	155,633
Receipts	$165,648.00	$628,456.00
Commissioner's share	$24,847.20	$94,418.40
Players' share	$84,480.48	$321,022.56
Clubs' share	$28,160.15	$107,007.52
Leagues' share	$28,160.16	$107,007.52

Three Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Dizzy Dean blanked Tigers, 11-0, as Cardinals won seventh and deciding game of World Series.

Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Two Homes In One House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ohio

When two sisters put their heads together, study modern homes in Europe—in Stuttgart, Frankfort, Paris, and Vienna—and then decide to build in Ohio a two-family house adapted to modern living, the result is worth investigation.

Thus it came about that their home was built in this city, many of its modern features having been found in houses of the Viennese architect, Prof. Josef Frank, and of other architects in foreign cities. This double-home structure was built by Miss Gertrude Haldy, an interior decorator, and her sister, Mrs. Harrison Kitzmiller.

On an ordinary city lot, small and treeless with no attractions except its location in a good neighborhood, the home has proved convenient, offering independence for both families, and, above all, "very livable" in every respect.

Setting out with some definite "musts" for the new homes, the sisters who live in them can now tell us whether or not their ideas proved good.

Differ In Attractions

One home faces the street, with a sun deck on the garage roof. The other faces the garden, bordered now by a high hedge of arborvitaes which shuts out the view of neighbors' garages and gives privacy to this space.

The building is of concrete blocks covered with stucco. Steel casement windows have no woodwork around them, nor have the doors within the house. Each apartment has its own heating plant in the basement, where there is also space for laundry and storage.

One of the first requirements of the sisters was that each home be built on an apartment plan having the maximum of living comfort and requiring a minimum of care, needing no servants. Thus each home has a combination living-dining room and small kitchen on the ground floor, and two bedrooms with a large dressing room upstairs. The same entrance hall serves both sections and is the only means of getting from one apartment to the other.

The Two-Purpose Room

"We decided in favor of the large living-dining room," said Mrs. Kitzmiller, "rather than the usual way of building a large open archway between the two rooms. A slight separation may be an annoyance, for a dining table could not be extended beyond the floor limits of the dining portion, in case of a party, the extra tables set in the dining part seem 'out of the main ring' anyway. We feel now that the two uses in one large room have all of the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the old arrangement."

The starting point in planning the home was the arrangement of the furniture. They had the chairs all placed to give the most living convenience and then made the walls to conform. Best of all, they have now found that this method of planning really works.

Take the living room in apartment No. 2, for instance, at the back of the building. There the chairs are grouped so that they center about the fireplace and command the window overlooking the garden. The flower box just outside the window follows the seasons. In spring, tulips nod a "good morning" to the family. Red geraniums and purple petunias hold sway during the summer, and in autumn golden nasturtiums greet the guests. At night floor lamps light up these blossoming plants. Throughout the summer in this same apartment the family dines on the screened-in terrace which overlooks the garden. Think of having breakfast out there with the moist, cool, fragrance of morning for an appetizer!

The deck above the garage is one of the interesting features about apartment 1. Its height above the street and parapet gives privacy, while the stairway which leads up to the second floor from the deck is attractive with decorative iron railings. Under the slab the deck is screened. The stairway from the living-room to the deck is pleasing, giving added ventilation to the living room without sacrificing privacy.

Successful Kitchens

Readers who have already glanced at the floor plan will have noticed the size and shape of the kitchens. When we are told that these sisters have "planned, built, and used six kitchens" and can think of no way in which they would change the last achievement, especially in this apartment 2, we believe it is worth examining.

As can be readily seen in the floor plan, the kitchen is long and narrow. It is just wide enough for two persons to pass comfortably and still is narrow enough so that the housewife may reach from one side to the other without taking a single step. It measures 11 feet 4 inches by 7 feet 4. On one side are the refrigerator, work table, stove and dish closet. On the other side are the sink and cupboards. This means that the operations of stove to sink, stove to cooking implements, refrigerator to sink counter, sink counter to dish closet, and so on, are all accomplished with minimum movements.

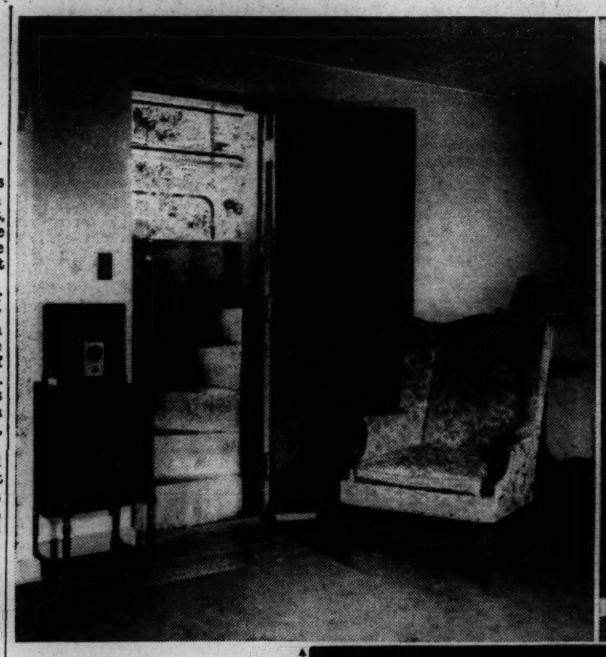
Shelves Reached From Floor

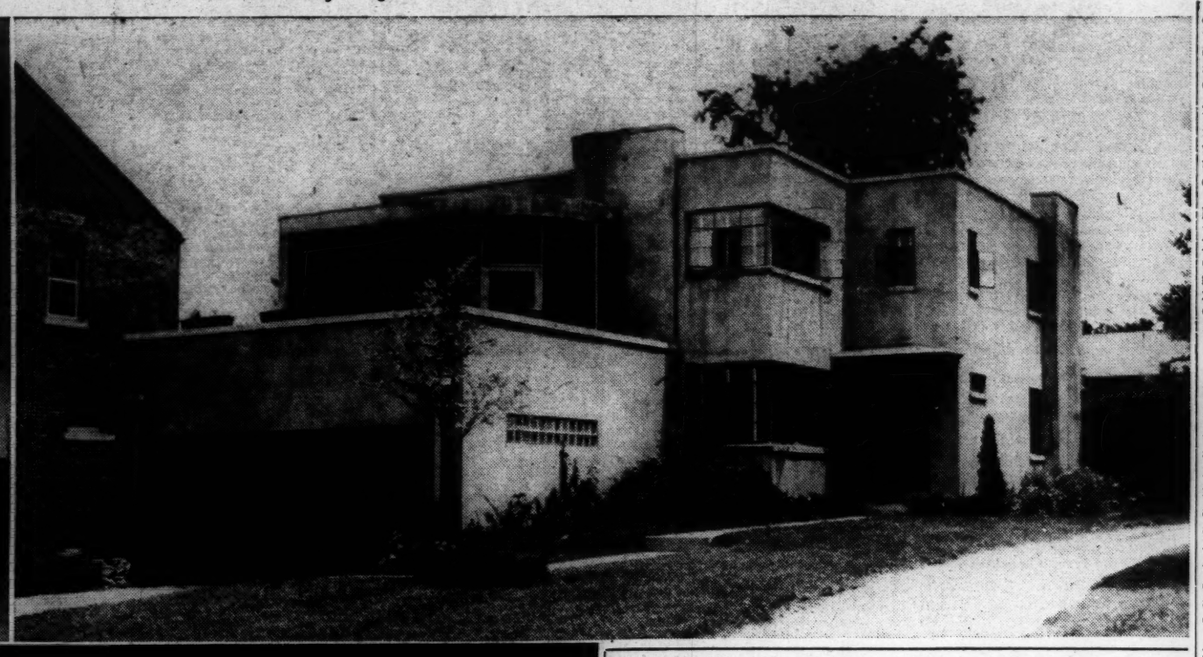
The cupboards both above and below the sink and along the wall hold everything, Mrs. Kitzmiller explains, and no shelf is so high that it can not be reached easily without chair or ladder. Also, the stove is under the window. This arrangement has turned out to be a very fine idea, for the window not only gives light for cooking, but it takes odors from the room. If the wind blows in at the window, the door to the porch is opened and the odors pass out that way. Another interesting advantage is the relation of the kitchen to the dining end of the living room. Since the doors are at the end of the kitchen, at no point in the dining room can one see into the kitchen.

The dressing room off the master bedroom in each apartment has proved very convenient. While it is desirable to sleep with windows wide open, it is equally desirable to have a nice warm place for the toilet. So each dressing room contains clothes closets, a space for a dresser, and dressing table. It is especially liked when two persons occupying the same room wish to retire at different hours.

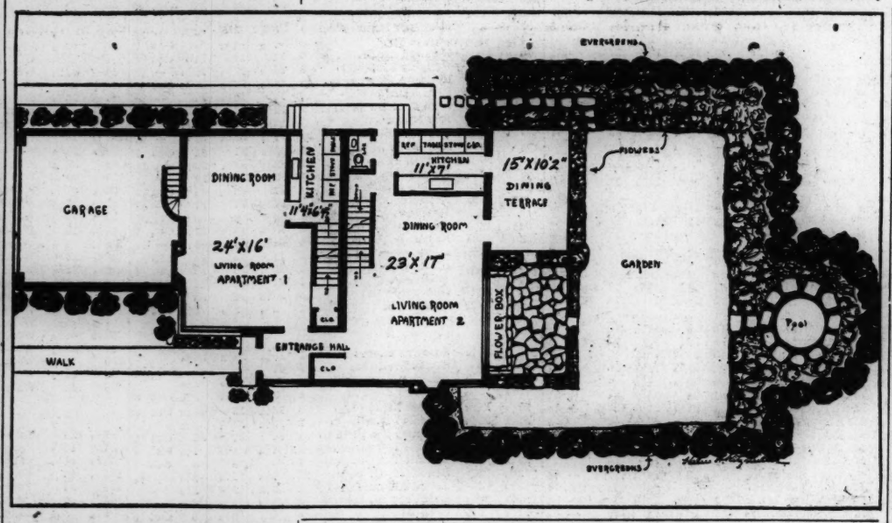
Other features which add to the comfort and livability of the homes, are coat closets on the first floor, service entrances at the side of the building, windows to the south in both apartments, wood-burning fireplaces which are equipped for gas if desired. These have black marble fronts flush with the wall.

M. R. Z.





Two sisters who wished to have separate homes in the same house, and still be able to pass from one to the other, planned the dwelling that is shown here, and in the sketch below. The entrance door for both is seen at the right in the exterior view. . . . At the left, above, is a view of the stairway leading from one living room to the screened-in deck over the garage. . . . This secluded deck for one occupant is offset by the terrace and small garden that adjoin the living room of the other sister, as seen in the lower view. . . . On the second floor, each apartment has two bed rooms and a dressing room. In the first-floor plan, the compact and convenient kitchens are noteworthy



Inexpensive Accessories

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Some few persons have inherited charming things with which to give a home personality. Others have none of the objects, large or small, which when combined with well chosen furnishings, aid greatly in giving character to one's dwelling. Although you may have a pair of oil paintings, one or two well executed water colors, a few pieces of heirloom silver and a portion of the family's antique furniture, you may still need numerous auxiliaries to these. It is tiresome to have the same ornaments around one continuously and the Japanese plan of keeping on display only one or two exquisite pieces and holding the remainder in reserve for future use is an excellent one. In America we would do well either to adopt this arrangement in its entirety or else modify it to our own use.

Decorators are frequently called to give advice on the furnishing of small homes where no accessories have been accumulated. Modes change so rapidly it is seldom advisable to purchase expensive ornaments or pictures. However, delightful effects are readily achieved with well-selected articles that cost comparatively little. If the homeowner is a collector of porcelains, for example, or metals or pictures of a certain type, this is another matter. Suitability to the particular scheme should be stressed rather than costliness.

Brass and Copper Important

A simple Colonial home or one in English style is complemented by the addition of small or medium-sized objects in brass or copper. Second-hand stores yield well-designed candlesticks that are at home in such settings. Other pieces of either metal come at moderate figures. Large kettles, formerly used as cooking utensils are appropriate for coal or wood holders, while few things add as much to the hearth as a shining tea kettle. In small sizes the latter are occasionally seen priced as low as one dollar. Gleaming fireirons or andirons beside a glowing fire will brighten any room; quaint, metal-trimmed bellows hanging at the fireside add still more to the domestic scene.

Books in rich bindings will do more for your room than the most elaborate needlework panels or the finest lithographs. Second-hand bookshops offer the classics, in exquisite leather bindings, at prices surprisingly low. Needless to say bargains as described are not apt to be found in the first store visited. This type of shopping requires patience and one may make several trips to a number of stores before the desired article is found at a price within the family budget.

Select With Care

A word of warning here—don't set out to buy this kind of merchandise until you have decided exactly what you want for your particular house. Your nearest free library has books on antique collecting. This writer's choices are: "Collector's Luck in England" and "Collector's Luck in France" both by Alice Van Leer Carrick. Although these books tell of the author's purchases while abroad, they are practical for use in this country.

Beware of purchasing too many objects. A home cluttered with odds and ends, fondly imagined by the owner to be antiques, is a place to shun. Homes in the extreme modern style, and which are practically bare of ornaments, are preferable to those where mantel, table, buffet and every other available space, is groaning under the weight of countless vases, photographs, etc. Buy accessories as you would buy a hat—to complete a certain ensemble. Think of all additions to your decorative scheme in the same manner.

It is a disappointment to bring home a picture or vase only to find that neither one has a place in your particular scheme. The picture is too large and too dark in tone. The vase, so attractive looking in the store, positively repels when placed with your other treasures. Probably both will go to the attic until the next rummage sale and another time you will be more careful in your selections.

For a Quarter or Less

Only second hand stores have been mentioned as a source of supply, but not everyone desires antiques, nor would these always be suitable. Those with discrimination find the dime stores are veritable treasure houses. For the Colonial or English home there are lovely little china figures resembling old Chelsea or Staffordshire ware, and priced at fifteen to twenty-five cents each. Similar looking figures in exclusive decorating establishments may be marked fifteen dollars a pair.

A decorator recently needed something out of the ordinary for a mantel already supplied with a large cloisonne rose jar and a pair of branch candlesticks in Chinese brass. To harmonize with these, the new ornaments must be Oriental in feeling and preferably green, to pick up some other green notes in the room. Final choice fell upon two cat silhouettes of green pottery in a crackled glaze finish. These had a feeling of old Egypt and furnished the desired color. They were bought in a junk shop for thirty cents a pair and later the same type of ornament was seen in a department store priced at six dollars and fifty cents for a pair.

Marked Down

On a table in the same room with the cats, are some beautifully carved book ends in a rust shade, to harmonize with the draperies at a window near by. The book ends were found at a department store sale for $1 but had originally been $6.

Dime stores provided pictures to be hung in a young girl's bedroom. The girl occupant was much interested in art and begged to be allowed to select miniature copies of the old masters. A number of these were available at 10 or 15 cents each. The child selected a dozen lovely subjects then, and is continually adding to them. She hangs about six at one time, keeping them in groups of three. The others are put away so that she may make changes as she desires.

Owners of Spanish or Italian type homes will be able to harvest, from the dime stores pieces of pottery, large or small, with designs typical of Spain and Italy. She who has gone modern may find white vases in every shape and size, as well as candlesticks and other small articles for use about the home.

Variety at Low Cost

When it comes to glassware for Early American homes, there are lovely reproductions in both clear and milk glass. In appearance these are very like more expensive wares. Many women unable to complete sets in the better grades of glassware, substitute these less expensive pieces. Only the most observant will notice the difference. Glassware suitable for the Mexican farmhouse type of dwelling is available in these stores, and so are pottery pieces crude enough in style to be in keeping.

Dishes for table use come in a variety of wares and in designs ranging from simple pottery to more elaborate Dresden designs. Prices are so astonishingly low that no family need confine itself to one set of dishes. The cheerful yellow pottery breakfast set that is so pleasing in the morning may seem too gay for the leisurely evening meal. So one may indulge in several sets of dishes, at low prices, rather than in one high-priced set which may seem too good to use freely.

Having developed the seeing eye you may arrive home from dime store or junk shop with arms full of bargains which will work decorative wonders in your home. In urging you along this delightfully adventurous path, emphasis must again be laid upon the necessity of walking cautiously, for much that is offered will be useless for your purpose. It is only by visiting various high class sources of supply and observing there what is of good quality and good taste, that you will learn to discriminate.

M. C.

Collectors' Club Meetings

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Pewter Collectors' Club of America was the first of the collectors' clubs to start the fall season with a large attendance at the Peter Smith House in New Canaan, Conn. After a luncheon at the Silvermine Tavern as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Ferdinand Wilcox, the members were taken to the Smith House where they listened to an address by Mr. Edward Minor of Mt. Carmel, Conn., on his collection of rare porringers, beakers, handled mugs, tankards, and teapots. A William Horsewell handled mug aroused much enthusiasm, as well as tankards by William Bradford Jr., John Will, Francis Bassett and Frederick Bassett.

Copies of the club's brochure, "The Pewter Collectors' Club of America, Boston Exhibition, 1935," may still be obtained from the recording secretary, Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins, 86 Ardsmoor Road, Melrose, Mass.—for members $1, non-members $1.25. This Boston exhibition, it will be recalled, was the first exhibition of pewter, national in scope, to be held in this country. The brochure contains nine full page illustrations and a title page done in the style of the advertisements of old pewterers of England. Pewter miniatures, American pewter lighting devices, English, French, and Chinese items are all illustrated. One of the most valuable articles is the selected bibliography listed by Professor Percy Raymond. This brochure has already been installed in the libraries of the English Society of Pewter Collectors, and the Worshipful Company of Pewterers of London.

China Students' Club

With the enthusiasm characteristic of collectors brimming over with happy memories of summer trips and purchases, 50 members of the club met at the Harrison Gray Otis House, Boston, to discuss their "summer finds." Miss Fanny E. Coe, who led the discussion, read a selection from the "Lost Horizon," showing Conway's appreciation of the treasures at Shangri-La:

"And then he recognized treasures that museums and millionaires alike would have bargained for. A world of incomparable refinements still lingered tremulously in porcelain and varnish, yielding an instant of emotion before its dissolution into purest thought. . . . These delicate perfections had an air of having fluttered into existence like petals from a flower. They would have maddened a collector, but Conway did not collect; he lacked both money and the acquisitive instinct. His liking of Chinese art was an affair of the mind; in a world of increasing noise and hugeness, he turned to gentle, precise, and miniature things."

A Leeds fruit basket, white edged with blue and characteristically very light in weight, although lacking a tray which should have gone with it, attracted much attention. Other interesting "finds" were a white cream ware nursery lamp made by Wedgwood around 1795. This held a small brass lamp inside for heating liquids. A German transparency mug which when held to the light revealed a picture, a black basalt pitcher marked Spode, a Chelsea plate ornamented with dainty Watteau figures, a strawberry luster plate, a cup and saucer with a view of the State House, Hartford, by Ralph Stevenson, a silver luster tea pot which occasioned much discussion as to whether its tin handle, applied when the original was broken, should be replaced, a New Hall cup and saucer—all these were considered treasures.

Of very unusual coloring was a tiny Spode perfume vase, almost a magenta red with black printing of a musician playing a cello, a Canova plate, small Minton tray, copper luster pitcher, a Bennington Parian vase, a china box inscribed "Esteem the Giver,"—all afforded excellent opportunity to examine closely and hear the history of this very varied collection. Members of the club all emphasize the fact that after a meeting of this kind enough interest is aroused to stimulate further study of the various pieces shown.

Attention was called to the fact that reproductions of copper luster pitchers are now flooding the market, pitchers in creamware with Washington and Lafayette, and, latest of all, Chelsea figurines.

Real Chelsea ware itself varied considerably at different periods thus giving reproducers opportunities to further deceive purchasers. The earliest bore the triangle mark and was of a creamy paste with a satiny texture, very transparent body, often distorted in baking and frequently left white. Groups in Chinese style and single figures belong to this first group.

The second class is thickly made and often decorated with Oriental pattern. It is marked with an embossed anchor in the paste sometimes outlined in red. During the third period, 1750-1758, the ware was marked with an anchor painted in color, usually red; the decoration was sparingly applied and consisted of sprays of flowers, insects, old Japan patterns, and slight moulded ornaments with washes of color. When held to the light, "moons" or discs showed, due to the incomplete grinding of the frit which was doubtlessly done intentionally to strengthen the body.

Lectures on Small Houses

Well-known authorities are giving lectures on small houses on alternate Sundays at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. A wide range of types will be considered, including English, French, Italian, Spanish, Early American, and Modern. The series will extend through January and the lecturers include Talbot F. Hamlin, Aymar Embury II, Walter Gropius, Eugene Schoen. Alternating with these are lectures on color and design by staff members.

Opening on Oct. 17 in the ballroom of the Hotel Commodore, the Ninth Annual New York Antiques Exhibition will continue through the 22d of the month.

Enduring Paints

Near the town of Les Eyzies in southern France is a famous cave where evidence exists that human beings lived there 25,000 years ago. These cave dwellers were known as "Reindeer Men." On the walls of this cave are paintings of prehistoric animals in colors as vivid as if they had just been applied. These antiquities indicate that the "Reindeer Men" possessed a high degree of artistic skill and knew how to make excellent paint by grinding the pigment with oil. They used simple earth colors—red, brown, yellow and black—and mixed them with animal fats or oils.

Expresses America's Southwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The brilliant colors of this region's sun-brightened landscape, and the dramatic memories of the pioneer settlers—Spanish padres and their enslaved Indians, the Mexican caballeros, the gold-maddened emigrants of later days—all this may be thought of as embodied in the furniture called "Early California."

Designer for more than 10 years, Ross A. Williams is one of the first to express all this in forms which many home owners have hoped might appear suitable for residences whose architecture is derived from the early regional styles.

Imagining the type of furniture a Mexican would make, handicapped as the early ones were without tools or machinery, Mr. Williams first reproduced a hand-made chair worn down by long use and aged in color. A rawhide interlacing seat was crudely fastened, and a sturdy frame was true to a type for serving a numerous Mexican family. He pictured the Mexican colors—bright, hot blues of Southwestern skies; brilliant greens of the fertile California valleys, the golden yellow of the sunsets.

Then, ensembles were made to harmonize with earliest of the California residences, with their adobe walls, tiles and rafters. A rough "old wood" finish was used to suggest pieces retrieved from an old barn or house. Iron braces steadied the frames; bright red, blue, green and yellow were used to decorate the pieces.

Pleased with the reception from the public which encouraged distinctly "Western American" efforts, comfort was added to these crude shapes, for their realism was somewhat lacking in utility. Seats were pillowed slightly, and chair backs ceased to take issue with natural spinal contours. As colors were toned down, bright berry-red gave way to an antique red and yellow became more mellow. All colors remained cheerful, ripe, fiesta-like, less primitive.

Frames came in for their share of renovation. Now they're colored in tan-bark, morocco, briar, or antique white. The latter was made to look like a careless job of whitewashing, but its merit for these early California ensembles is, that it looks hand-finished. To replace the softer wood that did not withstand gracefully the desert suns and winds, this designer chose a northern maple.

The new style has found a ready reception in homes other than of Spanish or California architecture, chiefly in suites and ensembles, because the distinctive designs hardly harmonize as occasional pieces. To the end that a single piece might be used to touch off a room, less heavy looking designs have been brought out, with lighter finishes. Seats have springs and are covered with homespuns and new striped and checked material, replacing leather. L. G. W.

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day	1,148,700
1937 vol. to date	308,686,243
1936 vol. to date	370,451,658

Stock Trading Irregular Today; Market Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—The stock market tried to get its teeth in a small rally today but met sufficient selling to dull its appetite.

Aircrafts, reflecting a big government order for Boeing, pushed up at the start, along with steels, coppers, motors and specialties.

Early gains of fractions to more than a point, however, were shaken off in many cases later and, while moderate advances were retained by numerous favorites, a wide assortment of losers was in evidence at the close.

Dealings were comparatively quiet during the greater part of the session, with transfers around 450,000 shares.

International Affairs

International affairs occupied much attention in boardrooms as Washington prepared to participate in a 9-power conference, with Japan particularly "on the spot." Trading forces, consequently, were inclined to step carefully.

Some cheer was found in the remarks of Chairman Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., regarding the lack of any good reason for the recent market relapse, although it was debatable whether the thought stimulated buying to any great extent.

Bond Market Uneven.

The bond market jogged along today in uneven meandering fashion, with generally narrow price changes.

Manatl Sugar Issues proved an exception, going into the final hour with the 7½s off four, and the 7½ per cent certificates off 3.

Up a shade were Goodyear 5s, National Dairy 3¾s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s. Down fractions were Armour 4s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and 3¾s, Shell Union 3½s and Texas Corp. 3½s.

North Western 4¾s tilted upward in the rail group, but lower were Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Frisco 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

Among foreigns, Tokyo Electric Light 6s were down 3½ at one time, and Japanese 5½s were off more than 1.

U. S. Governments were 4-32s higher to 3-32s lower.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP)—Curb stocks tended slightly higher today in a listless, little-patronized market.

Trading dallied along as the final hour opened, the street generally conceding the World's Series baseball game and college football contests this afternoon had spirited the interest of many market regulars momentarily from securities.

Utilities as a group were a shade higher, with fractional gains by Arkansas Natural Gas "A." Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share, and United Gas. The mining group also tilted upward with Consolidated Copper Mines, Lake Shore and Wright Hargreaves a shade higher.

International Petroleum was up a fraction, while Gulf Oil dipped.

Sherwin Williams was on the upside, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass sagged.

Market Opinions

Thomson & McKinnon, New York—While we admit that—as always—the stock market faces many uncertainties, and while at the moment the tendency is for emphasis to be placed on the unfavorable factors in the news rather than the favorable, we think pessimism has been carried to extremes unwarranted, and that it is not too much to say that a really worthwhile rally is due.

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—The see-saw action of the market strongly suggests the presence of opposing influences, namely, the possibility of an extensive rearmament program versus the possibility of a trade embargo. It seems to us that, aside from the likely initial response, any development along the latter lines have been pretty thoroughly discounted.

Josephthal & Co., New York—From the longer term standpoint, it might be well to bear in mind the pressure on the Administration to "do something about it" if the downward trend in commodity prices continues much longer.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—While we feel that most stocks are currently low enough to justify a more sustained recovery, the market has not yet shown conclusively that the fear complex is giving way to a more confident market atmosphere.

Business Personals

NEW YORK—The Stock Exchange has announced a new partnership of Naumburg & Reynolds, composed of Carl T. Naumburg, James J. Reynolds, Jr., Exchange member, and Mrs. Isabel Pierce.

The Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., is planning to hold its 29th annual convention on November 29 and 30, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, according to an announcement by its president, Paul S. Willis.

Max Graff of Townsend, Graff & Co. has elected to associate membership in the New York Stock Exchange.

Paul M. Edmunds and Warren F. Edmunds have been admitted as special partners in M. E. Kennedy & Co. of New York. Edward S. Clark has joined the trading department of the firm.

Ralph F. Colin, general counsel for the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., has been elected a director and S. R. Dean, an assistant treasurer.

L. Seth Schmitman has resigned as chief statistician of the F. W. Dodge Corp., effective November 1. Mr. Schmitman plans to open his own office as a consulting economist.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	42	41	42	— ½
85	60	Acme Steel (4)	2	65	64½	65	Oct 6
22⅜	10⅞	Adams Exp (.30g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅝
28⅝	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	
36	23	Addressograph (1.40)	2	25¼	25	25	— ⅝
4⅜	1¾	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 8
80¼	57⅜	Air Reduction (1a)	9	62¾	61½	62¾	+ ¾
5¼	1⅜	Air-Way El Ap	13	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
15¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	13	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	1⅝	Allegheny	19	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ¼
58½	13½	Alleg pf xw	2	20	19⅝	20	Oct 7
59¾	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	18½	17	17	Oct 8
59	14½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	17	17	17	Oct 8
82½	17¾	Alleg pr pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Oct 2
45⅝	21	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	3	22	22	22	— ¼
27⅞	11	Allen Indust (1)	5	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	Oct 8
258½	180	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	1	183½	183½	183½	—1¼
17½	13⅞	Allied Kid (1a)	3	14	14	14	Oct 8
38⅛	16½	Allied Mills (2g)	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	11	Allied Stores (.20a)	16	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
85	60	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	60	60	60	Oct 7
83½	47¾	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	8	47⅝	46½	47¼	— ⅜
39¾	16	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	16	16	16	Oct 6
8⅞	3½	Amal Leather	3	3½	3½	3½	
52¼	30	Amal Leather pf (3)	3	30	30	30	
114⅞	67½	Amerada (2)	4	75	75	75	
101½	70	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	3	72	70	70	Oct 8
41⅜	16	Am Bank Note (¾g)	3	16¼	16	16	— ½
80¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	3	46	45	45	Oct 8
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	8	97½	97	97	
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	Oct 5
71	25⅞	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	10	26½	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
104½	50	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	54	54	54	
33¾	20¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	3	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug 25
112	92	Am Chicle (4a)	2	92½	92	92½	Oct 6
23⅝	8½	Am Colortype	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
30¾	15½	Am Coml Alcohol	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
33⅝	19	Am Crys Sug (3⅓g)	3	19	19	19	
13½	4⅜	Am Encaustic Tiling	15	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
17	7	Am European	2	7	7	7	Oct 4
13¾	4¼	Am & Foreign Pow	41	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	
58⅞	22	Am & For P $6 pf	2	24½	24	24	— ½
68⅞	29½	Am & For P $7 pf	16	30½	30	30½	— ¼
38½	11½	Am & For P 2 pf	2	11½	11¼	11½	
21	12	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	10	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¾
11¼	4⅜	Am Hide & Leather	22	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
55¾	30	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	28	27	27	—3
52⅜	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
4¾	2	Am Ice	6	2	2	2	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1½g)	3	19¼	19	19	Oct 5
17¾	9	Am International	20	9	9	9	Oct 8
58⅞	23½	Am Locomotive	14	24½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
125	75	Am Locomotive pf	3	77	75	75	Oct 8
29⅜	14⅞	Am M&Fdy (1)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
13⅜	5½	Am M & Met (.60)	11	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	Oct 8
68¾	32½	Am Metal (3¼g)	12	33⅞	33	33	—1
129½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	110	110	110	Oct 8
16½	6½	Am Power & Light	25	6½	6½	6½	
87⅛	44¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅝
72½	39	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	9	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
29½	12¾	Am Rad & St S (.60)	65	13	12¾	13	
45¼	27¾	Am Roll Mill (2)	14	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
101⅜	65¾	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	86	85¼	85¼	—1¼
26	22½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Oct 8
29	17½	Am Seating (½g)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 8
105¾	61	Am Smelt & R (4g)	19	63	61	62	+ ½
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	Oct 6
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	3	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼
73¼	30¼	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	4	30⅝	30½	30½	+ ¼
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
56⅞	31½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	—⅛
143¾	109	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	110	109	109	Oct 8
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	20½	20	20¼	Oct 6
187	156¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	157½	157¼	157½	+ ½
99	70¼	Am Tobacco (5)	5	72¾	72	72⅝	+ ⅛
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	12	75	74	74¾	+ ¾
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139	139	139	Oct 8
20⅛	7¾	Am Type Founders	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
29½	12	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	32	12¼	12	12	
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Oct 8
14⅜	6½	Am Woolen	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
79	43	Am Woolen pf (3k)	2	45	43	43	
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	8	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
79⅜	42¼	Am Zinc pf (1¼g)	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	Oct 7
69½	34	Anaconda (1¼g)	64	35	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
97	49	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 7
23¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	1	18	18	18	
37½	12	Andes Copper	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
10¼	4	A P W Paper	1	5	5	5	Oct 8
46	38	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ¾
111	101½	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Oct 8
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	25	8⅛	8	8	
99½	74	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¼
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	40⅝	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	10	41	40	40¼	— ⅜
16¼	8⅝	Arnold Const (⅞g)	2	9	9	9	— ½
17⅜	5⅜	Artloom	2	5⅞	5⅜	5	— ⅜
24⅜	10¼	Assd Dry Goods	10	12¼	10⅞	11	Oct 8
101	82	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Oct 5
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	43½	Associates Invest (3)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	Oct 6
94¾	49⅝	Atch T & S F (2g)	15	50⅜	48¼	48¾	—1½
104	83½	Atchison pf (5)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	—1¾
55½	30⅛	Atl Coast Line	6	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
29	8½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Oct 6
44	13¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	14	14	14	Oct 7
37	22⅛	Atl Refining (1)	6	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
18½	11⅞	Atlas Corp (.80)	8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Oct 8
52⅜	46	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46	46	46	
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	61	61	61	+1
18¼	6¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	6	12	12	12	Oct 8
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3½	3½	3½	
9¼	3⅛	Aviation Corp	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		B					
23¾	10⅜	Baldwin Loco ct	18	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅝
40½	14¼	Balt & Ohio	26	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ½
47¾	20	Balt & Ohio pf	6	20	19⅜	20	
45	34⅞	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Oct 7
43⅜	17⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ½
32	15	Barker Bros	3	15⅜	15	15	Oct 8
35¼	16	Barnsdall (1)	11	16¼	16	16	— ¼
20¼	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 8
105¾	99⅞	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 30
114¾	99	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	100	100	100	+1
11	9	Belding-Hem (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
20½	14	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	22	15½	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
23¾	17¾	Benef In Ln (2g)	2	19½	19½	19½	Oct 8
62¾	44⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	1	45¾	45½	45½	Oct 8
105½	59½	Beth Steel (2½g)	41	61¾	60¼	61⅜	+ ⅞
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
129½	103	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	103⅞	103	103	—2
69¾	36	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	37	36	36	Oct 8
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
29⅞	12½	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	2	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
49¾	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	64	26⅞	26	26⅝	+1⅛
48½	32	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	3	35	35	35	Oct 8
25	18	Bond Stores (1.60)	3	19⅜	19	19⅜	Oct 8
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	7	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
50⅜	35¾	Borg-Warner (2)	9	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
15¾	5⅝	Boston & Maine	1		6		
4½	1⅛	Botany C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 29
35⅜	15½	Bower R Bear (.80)	1	26	26	26	— ¼
23¼	11⅜	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
59⅞	29½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	4	31½	31	31½	+ ½
53½	36	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	4	40	39	40	Oct 6
47	38	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	35	35	35	Oct 8
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
38½	7⅛	Bklyn Edison T pf	4	10¼	9½	9½	Oct 8
53	9¾	Bkln-Man Tr	12	14⅜	13¼	14⅛	+1⅛
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	7	43	41	43	+2
52⅜	21¾	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
50	39	Brown Shoe (3)	2	39	39	39	Oct 6
24½	10¼	Bruns-Balke (½g)	5	11¼	10½	10½	Oct 8
25¼	11	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	6	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
14⅜	5½	Budd Mfg	15	6⅜	6	6	— ¼
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
45¼	19½	Bullard Co (1)	4	19½	19	19½	
65¼	35½	Buiova Watch (4a)	3	38½	38½	38½	— ½
18⅜	9⅞	Burlington Mills (1)	8	10	10	10	Oct 8
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	3	24¾	23¾	24¾	+ ¾
11¾	3¼	Bush Terminal	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
39	11	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11	11	11	Oct 7
18¼	10⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
36¼	24	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
9¼	3⅞	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	11	Byers Co	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
34⅜	18¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	6	19½	19½	19½	Oct 8
		C					
48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	27¼	27	27	Oct 8
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 29
6½	2¼	Callahan Z-Ld	13	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	9¼	Calumet & H (1.10g)	8	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
373⅜	20½	Campbell Wy (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
38¼	14	Can Dry Ginger Ale	11	14½	14	14¼	+ ¼
17½	8¾	Canadian Pacific	16	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
61½	36	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	38½	38½	38½	Oct 8
18½	8¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 7
35⅜	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	23½	23½	23½	Oct 8
9½	4⅜	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 8
191¾	122	Case (JI) (6g)	3	123	121¼	123	+1
100	71	Caterpil Trac (2¼g)	1	71	71	71	
105¼	102¼	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Oct 6
41¾	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	7	26¾	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
115	104	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Oct 8
48⅛	28	Celotex (1.20g)	5	30¾	30½	30¾	Oct 8
39¼	27⅝	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	28	28	28	+ ⅜
12⅝	4	Cent Fdy	6	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	15	Cent RR NJ	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
24¾	7⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	5	8¼	7½	7½	Oct 8
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Oct 8
86⅜	49	Cerro de Pas (4a)	7	56	55	55¾	+1
23⅜	7½	Certain-teed	7	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	3	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
48	10¾	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	
68⅞	38½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	10	39½	38¾	39½	+ ⅜
100	90	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90	90	90	
90½	47¼	Ches Corp (3)	5	51⅝	49¾	50	Oct 8
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	1	1¾	1¼	1¾	Oct 8
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
6⅜	2½	Chi & N W	2	2¾	2½	2½	
19½	6¼	Chi & N W pf	2	7½	7½	7½	Oct 8
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	5	1½	1¼	1¼	Oct 8
18¼	5½	Chi Gt West pf	5	7	6½	7	+ ½
32	17	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	17¾	17	17	Oct 8
3½	1¾	Chi M St P & P	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7¼	2¼	Chi M St P & P pf	5	2¾	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
33	15	Chi Pneu T	3	16	15½	16	+ ½
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	36	36	36	Oct 7
3⅜	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	2⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	2	3	3	3	Oct 5
10½	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
27½	10	Chi Yell Cab (1¾g)	1	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	16	16	16	
15⅛	5¾	Childs Co	3	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
135¼	83½	Chrysler (7g)	56	85⅞	84¼	85⅛	+1⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	14	City Ice & F (2)	3	15	15	15	
10⅝	4½	City Stores	2	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
48	31¼	Clark Equip (1.30g)	3	32	32	32	Oct 8
48½	30½	Clev Graph B (1½g)	2	34	34	34	Oct 8
36⅞	36	Climax Molyd (.90g)	5	38¾	38	38¾	
29⅞	16½	Cluett Peabody (1)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17½	— ⅛
170½	119½	Coca-Cola (3)	2	123	123	123	— ½
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	Oct 8
20	12⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	2	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Oct 7
62¾	34¾	Coll & Atk (4g)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 8
51⅞	18¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	19	19	19	
31½	23⅜	Colum Br A (1.05g)	6	24	24	24	
31½	23	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	23½	23	23	Oct 8
20⅞	8½	Colum G&El (.45g)	25	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
108	79¾	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	78⅞	78¼	78⅜	— ⅛
39½	18	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
46⅛	36	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	36	36	36	Oct 8
125¾	89½	Colum Carbon (4a)	6	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞	Oct 8
69⅛	47	Comi Credit (4a)	3	48¾	48	48	— ½
114	90	Comi Credit pf (4½)	3	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¼
80¼	47⅛	Comi Invest Tr (4)	2	50	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
120	99	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
21¼	10	Comi Solv (.60)	14	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Comwith & Sou	49	1⅞	1¾	1⅝	
28⅝	27	Comwith & So pf (3)	2	42	41½	41½	—2
19½	7⅞	Conde Nast	1	7	7	7	
27	27	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	12	27	27	27	— ½
13¾	11	Congress Cigar	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 5
33¾	13¾	Consol Aircraft	3	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ½
18⅞	8½	Consol Cigar	2	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
40⅜	27⅝	Consol Edison (1½g)	20	28½	28¼	28⅝	
108	98½	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	98½	98½	98½	— ½
5¾	2	Consol Film	8	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	8	Consol Film pf	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
13½	6	Consol Laundries	12	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
17⅞	10¾	Consol Oil (.80a)	17	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
105⅞	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104½	104½	104½	
10¾	4¼	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
1⅝	½	Consol Textile	2	½	½	½	
13¼	6⅛	Consol Coal	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
52¾	27	Consol Coal pf	5	30	27	27	Oct 8
92½	84⅞	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	84⅞	84½	84⅝	Oct 5
37⅜	18	Container Corp (1.20)	12	18¼	17¾	18	
75⅝	41	Cont Baking A	4	13½	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2	Cont Baking B	16	2½	2	2	
109¾	80	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	81	81	81	Oct 8
69⅛	50	Cont Can (3)	6	51½	51	51	— ½
25¾	10⅞	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	7	12½	12½	12½	— ¾
42¾	30½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	31	31	31	
37⅛	15⅜	Cont Motors	15	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
49	33½	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	12	36¼	35¾	36¼	
35⅜	17	Corn Products (1)	5	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
71¼	54⅞	Corn Products (3)	1	61	61	61	
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	160½	160½	160½	— ½
10¼	5½	Coty	12	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
56½	27	Crane Co	10	33¾	32¾	32¾	+1¼
115	99¾	Crane Co cv pf (5)	4	102	102	102	+1¼
37	24¼	Cream of Wh (2g)	3	24⅞	24½	24½	Oct 8
28¾	11¾	Crosley Radio	5	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
100⅞	39¼	Crown Cork (2)	9	42	40½	42	+1¼
56½

Business and Industry

No Cause for Fear Seen by RFC Head; Says U. S. Prosperous

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Up 5 to 18 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Distribution of consumer goods pushed forward slowly during the past week hampered chiefly by the lag in apparel demand, according to Dun & Bradstreet's weekly review of the retail business.

Less haste to cover fall requirements was apparent in some retail departments, continues the report. Mild weather and rain dulled interest temporarily in winter coats and fur garments, but failed to retard the buying pace in dresses, blouses, millinery, hosiery, shoes, handbags, and gloves. Plaid caps and scarfs, sweaters, and all types of sports apparel were sought with renewed vigor. Men's suits sold better than topcoats, and demand strengthened for hats, shoes, furnishings, football outfits, and sporting goods. In furniture broadloom rugs, china, lamps, and dry goods, the movement widened, with better qualities stressed. Sales rose abruptly in radiator enclosures, stoves, oil burners and hardware.

Buying Irregular

"Varying with shifts in temperature," says the survey, "the trend of consumer buying was irregular. As reports emanating from districts where mild weather prevailed gave totals below the previous week's, the average gain for the leading centers of distribution was not more than 1 to 4 per cent. Comparisons with last October, which was one of the best months of the year for most merchants, also were less favorable. The estimated retail volume, of the country, as a whole, during the past week, was only 5 to 18 per cent ahead of the corresponding 1936 week. In the New England States, the rise from last year's sales was cut to 3 to 10 per cent. As little improvement was recorded for the East, margin over 1936 shrank to 4 to 16 per cent.

"With Indian summer a handicap in many sections, retail sales in the Middle West were unchanged, and the rise from 1936 fell to 10 to 15 per cent. In the Northwest adverse weather and strikes cut the gain over a year ago to 6 to 15 per cent. With money circulating freely, as more cotton was marketed, the advantage for the South was extended to 12 to 25 per cent. Spending also expanded rapidly in the Southwest, pushing retail sales over last year's by 10 to 30 per cent. Slowed by the hot weather and the heavy consumer buying at promotions in previous weeks, the decline on the Pacific Coast left the volume but 6 to 12 per cent over that of 1936.

Steadier Wholesale Movement

"Too many parts of the country fell under the lethargy of mild weather this week to make it necessary for retailers to send out calls for additional supplies of merchandise in any quantity. As a result, the average bookings at the principal wholesale markets failed to expand, which left the estimated volume but 8 to 16 per cent larger than it was in the corresponding 1936 period.

"Apparel reorders, more interest in holiday lines, and some covering of cold weather requirements provided the chief support. Caution still was widespread in the placement of future commitments, as budget restrictions at most stores evidently held buying to a precise ratio with the reduction of inventories on hand," concludes the report.

Higher Rents Keep Moving Urge Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The general rise in rents during the year decreased October moving here. It is estimated that there were 20 per cent fewer removals than a year ago. The number of families affected by the higher rents ran into the millions, according to the Chicago Real Estate Board's renting division.

"Rents must go 50 per cent higher before there is any appreciable amount of building, before it will be profitable to build," said Walter R. Drennan of the board. "Chicago rents went down until 1935, then increased slightly in 1936, went up more this year, but are now only two-thirds of the amounts charged in 1931." Most of the upward rents affecting October leases were in larger quarters, it was said. Rent raises in new leases from Oct. 1 and for month-to-month renters ranged from $2.50 to $10 a month, with $5 an average, according to renting agents.

Chase Bank Shows Stable Deposits

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chase National Bank reports as of Sept. 30 deposits of $2,128,875,000, compared with $2,136,387,000 on June 30, and $2,136,387,000 on June 30, and $2,290,889,000 on Sept. 30, 1936.

Loans and discounts amounted to $817,313,000, an increase of $7,335,000 since June 30 and a gain of $155,000,000 since Sept. 30, last year. Total resources were listed at $2,422,152,000, compared with $2,426,554,000 and $2,568,430,000 on the respective comparable dates.

Investments in United States Government securities on Sept. 30 stood at $575,011,000, against $618,840,000 on June 30, and $765,601,000 a year ago.

Borg-Warner Announces $500,000 Plant Addition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In an effort to obtain increased manufacturing efficiency, Mechanics Universal Joint division of Borg-Warner Corp. has started construction of a $500,000 building at Rockford, Ill.

The new building will be entirely of one-story construction covering more than 5½ acres and with floor space of 234,000 feet. Completion is scheduled for early in 1938.

Location on a 50-acre tract of ground, the new plant will have room for additional expansion.

Automobile Factory Sales Rise 20 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Detroit

The Automobile Manufacturers' Association estimates that September factory sales of motor vehicles in the United States totaled 168,166 cars and trucks, 20 per cent higher than the same month last year.

The association, which includes all manufacturers but the Ford Motor Company, said sales in August, while preparations were being made to shift to new model production, were 405,064.

The A. M. A. estimated sales for the first nine months this year at 3,947,559 units, a 14 per cent increase over the 3,461,468 for the corresponding period of 1936.

Warning Sounded About Destroying Self Help Instinct

LOS ANGELES, (AP)—A warning that the "determination of some governments" to do things for the people will destroy the desire of self help, was sounded by Harold T. Donaldson, president of the United States Building & Loan League.

The Lansing, Mich., financier, addressing the opening session of the 45th annual convention, injected the statement into an otherwise optimistic survey of the future for savings, building and loan associations.

"Savings, building and loan associations are going to find themselves doing more business this coming year than last year," Mr. Donaldson told the 800 delegates.

"I expect the trend to be upward for several successive years, barring, of course, some unforseen happening, such as our getting involved in war."

Mr. Donaldson prefaced the statement about self help on the idea that our people are still going to want to take care of themselves.

"Fears do come to all of us that the determination of governments in many lands continually to do things for people may destroy all individual desire to help one's self. . . . The philosophy of much public thinking is still in the dangerous direction of making our people soft."

Farm Tenancy Loans Are to Be Spread Thinner

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Officials have cut from 500 to 300 the number of counties in which federal farm tenancy loans will be made this year.

Spokesmen for the Farm Security Administration, which Secretary Wallace established to direct the tenancy and rural relief programs, said the reduction will concentrate loans and cut administrative costs. Loans will be made in about one out of every 10 counties instead of one in every six, as previously planned.

With only $10,000,000 provided by Congress for loans during the first year to aid tenants in becoming land owners, officials said only $500,000 of this could be used for administrative costs.

If Congress provides $25,000,000 authorized next year and $50,000,000 annually thereafter, officials said the tenancy program would be expanded into additional counties. Officials hope to aid 2,500 tenants, share croppers and farm laborers the first year.

They said a "skeleton staff" of seven officials here would direct the program through 12 regional directors and advisory state and county committees.

City Puts Surplus Realty to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—This city has recently put into effect a plan for disposal of surplus real estate by which it expects to turn hundreds of idle and non-productive realty parcels to the active tax rolls. After a complete inventory of all city-owned property, several pieces of downtown real estate were leased as parking lots, and other parcels were earmarked for future use as parks, playgrounds, sites of public buildings, and street widenings.

A list of more than 700 parcels of city owned property, for which no public use was found, together with selling prices, was prepared by the board of public land commissioners, adopted by the council, and released to the Milwaukee Real Estate Board for distribution among its membership and to licensed real estate brokers. Brokers are entitled to a commission of 5 per cent but the city reserves the right to make sales directly to buyers.

Great Lakes Paper Output Sold Forward for 8 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The entire output of the plant of Great Lakes Paper Co., Ltd., is sold forward for a period of eight years, C. H. Carlisle, president, says in a notice in which he states that the company will pay its bond interest on Oct. 1.

"The company has materially improved its plants, increased its production and has secured additional timber limits," Mr. Carlisle says. "The plant is working at capacity. The company has a satisfactory financial position and a comfortable bank balance. Considering the increase in the cost of production due to higher commodity and labor prices, earnings are satisfactory."

Refrigerator Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute announces sales of household electric refrigerators during August totaled 120,543 units, compared with 192,906 in July and 106,975 in August last year. For the eight months sales were 2,019,199 units against 1,753,632 a year ago.

Jones Sees No Good Reason For Big Market Slump

NEW YORK (AP)—Holding the nation seldom has been more prosperous, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said "there seems no good reason" for the decline in the stock market to have gone as far as it has.

"We have not caught up with six years of neglected construction," he said in a speech prepared for delivery at the annual banquet of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks.

"There is no shortage of buying power. Yet during the last few weeks we have been witnessing a continually falling securities market.

No Explanation

"Ask a dozen men for an explanation of this falling market and you are apt to get as many different answers but they will all include 'fear.' Fears that run all the way from the national administration to the boll weevil.

"There are, of course, many contributing reasons, but are they sufficient to warrant so much pessimism? I do not believe so. The market might have been too high. But there seems no reason for it going as low as it has."

He declared the stock market, while frequently a reflector of business trends, was not "an invariable barometer."

National income, he said, "is still definitely on the increase. Such economic factors as may be temporarily out of line due to new laws and new conditions, will be adjusted."

Remarking "we are not going haywire," he contended the country most of all needed confidence.

The first public comment to come from such high Administration quarters on the market since billions in quoted share values have been wiped out on a post-Labor-Day slide, Mr. Jones's remarks touched a subject of vital interest to the banking supervisors.

Fewer RFC Loans

Turning to RFC affairs, Mr. Jones pointed out the big credit agency for the past year had been making few loans and aimed to quit general lending because there was sufficient private credit to meet legitimate demands.

RFC agency managers, he said, have been instructed to accept no more loan applications unless real emergencies can be shown.

The RFC record of collection, he predicted, "will compare favorably with that of the best commercial banks," although no pressure for payments has been applied.

Out of $6,591,886,668 disbursed for loans and bank capital, repayments have totaled $4,798,216,792 or about 75 per cent, he said.

Believes Housing Loans Should Be For New Building

LOS ANGELES (AP)—John C. Hall, president of the St. Louis (Mo.) Federal Building & Loan Association, said here that federal housing administration operations should be restricted to new construction loans.

Mr. Hall's statement was included in a committee report submitted on the eve of the 45th annual convention of the United States Building & Loan League.

"No justification can be found," Mr. Hall said, "for continuing to place the government credit in a position of guaranteeing loans made for refinancing obligations on existing real estate.

"At the time of the original enactment of the act, the FHA was explained to Congress as being an agency for the promotion of new building. Enactment was urged in order to stimulate employment."

Fred G. Stickel Jr., of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York City, said it would be hazardous to predict the probable trend in general interest rates on loans and mortgages.

"Much of this uncertainty," he said, "comes from a new element in American government and finance, namely, the direct control of money markets exercised by governmental agencies."

Kreuger & Toll Debentures Lose

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum, in an opinion just filed, held that holders of participating debentures of Kreuger & Toll, the holding company used by the late Ivar Kreuger to direct his financial manipulations, had no ranking claim against the company.

Judge Mandelbaum's decision agred with a ruling of the Swedish Supreme Court. The case, one of the countless actions involving the scant remaining assets after the collapse of Kreuger's companies, was brought by Lee, Higginson & Co., with claims in the amount of $40,000,000, as trustees for holders of the American certificates.

These certificates, which were part of the participating debentures of Kreuger & Toll, were issued separately to comply with listing requirements of the New York Stock Exchange. Lee, Higginson & Co., in first bringing their action in Swedish courts, contended holders of the American certificates had a ranking over other American claimants. In denying this contention, the Swedish courts held the debentures ranked between the stock and other debts of Kreuger & Toll, and were redeemable out of assets, which remained after all other debts of the company had been paid, but before the shareholders had received anything.

Brewster's Plane Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—Unfilled orders of Brewster Aeronautical Co. on Sept. 30 amounted to $1,534,579, largest in the company's history, compared with $575,639 on Sept. 30, 1936, James Work, president, reports. The recent successful bid of Newport Shipbuilding for the construction of the liner to replace the Leviathan for the United States Lines contains a flexible clause for possible increases in labor costs, and it is probable that both here and abroad the cost of shipbuilding is 50-100 per cent higher than it was in 1932.

Maritime Reports to Discuss Labor and Financial Problems

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent rumors have it that the comprehensive report on the American shipping situation, in relation to the Ship Subsidy Act of 1936, which the Marine Commission originally hoped to get out about this time, cannot be ready until at least November. Meantime a report on the labor situation in shipping is due to appear this month and the Commission, headed by Joseph P. Kennedy, is making slow headway with the tangled problems of the American mercantile marine.

These two reports will deal with the two principal problems facing the Commission—the labor situation and the financial condition of the shipping companies. Mr. Kennedy, fresh from his success in the reorganization of Radio Corporation, and enjoying the respect of the business community for his chairmanship of the Securities and Exchange Commission, started his task last Spring but promptly found the situation so involved that a thorough study seemed indispensable before a program could be laid out.

Labor Problem Looms

Labor troubles, which have been growing since recovery started, now take the form of a triangular jurisdictional dispute between the A. F. of L.'s moribund International Seamen's Union, the more aggressive C. I. O.-sponsored National Maritime Union, and a new A. F. of L. affiliate recently launched. The use of sit-down strikes, "quickies," and other labor weapons, particularly by the National Maritime Union, has embarrassed and tied up American shipping recently. About a month ago a sit-down strike was called in Montevideo harbor on an American government-owned ship in sympathy with a local Uruguayan dockside strike, and Mr. Kennedy wired the master of the ship to put the men in irons unless they returned to work, but this high-handed method of combatting high-handed union methods is available only for government-owned ships. Owners complain that discipline on American ships has been badly weakened, and that passengers and shippers are in many cases driven to foreign-flag competitors. The Ship Subsidy Act specifically calls for the laying down by the Mercantile Commission of minimum wages on the ships, but the ideas of the men are high even though present American ship wages are substantially higher than those on foreign ships.

Shipping Concerns Need Aid

The other problem of the Commission is the rather slender financial position of American shipping concerns. Title V of the act permits the Commission to subsidise construction of new ships by from 33 up to 50 per cent of the cost, in order to compensate for lower ship-building costs abroad, and after the operator has his ship, Title VI authorizes the Commission to subsidise his operation enough to offset the lower costs of foreign competitors. This looks pretty liberal, but enough difficulties have developed so that ship operators appear unlikely to take advantage of this apparent legislative good fortune. In the first place, their foreign competitors benefit not only from lower construction costs, and lower operating costs, but also from direct government subsidies, either for construction, or for operation, or for both. The Ship Subsidy Act allows this government to meet foreign operating subsidies but not construction subsidies. The British government has recently been subsidising even its tramp freighters, which do not necessarily ply between empire ports; and the Normandie and Queen Mary were built for prestige instead of profits.

There is the added difficulty that when an American ship operator makes a deal to build a subsidized ship, he may have to put up as much as 25 per cent of the cost of the ship in cash, and twice as much as he would have to put up if he had his ship built abroad. That works out as follows. If the ship cost $2,000,000 and Mr. Kennedy's Commission estimated it would cost only $1,000,000 abroad, then the government will put up the difference, so that the operator can get his ship as cheap here as abroad. However, of the $1,000,000 he must pay, 50 per cent must be in cash. On the other hand he could get this ship built abroad for only $250,000 in cash and the rest on tick. This matter of preliminary outlay is as important to ship-operators, as their balance sheets have revealed to the Commission, as the down-payment on a refrigerator to some housewives.

Object to Limitations

Lastly, the shipping companies object to the extensive limitations on earnings, salaries, etc., which they must accept as the price of government subsidy. Inland Senators and Representatives wrote these into the law, largely as a result of the impressive but highly partisan revelations of the Black investigation into ocean mail contracts in 1933. Subsidy receivers cannot also operate ships under foreign flags or engage in allied operations like lightering, dock operation, and so on. Lastly, all profits over 10 per cent must be split with the Government. Ship operators complain that in the active life of a ship there are only about two periods of real profit, such as the present, and the gain made during these trade booms is necessary to offset the losses of the dull periods.

The recent revival of international trade has caught up with ocean-carrying facilities, and freight rates have risen by 50 per cent or more in the last year. This is a prosperous period for ship owners, but there is neither certainty nor likelihood that it will last. And it is to a considerable extent offset by the higher wages being paid to seamen and the higher costs at shipyards, particularly due to high wage rates.

Chinese Loans Held in the U. S. About $34,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Outside holdings of Chinese government securities amount to approximately $543,000,000, estimates the American Council. Institute of Pacific Relations. Japan's outstanding foreign debt is about $658,000,000, a substantial portion of which, possibly as much as half, has been repatriated through purchase by Japanese nationals. American holdings of Chinese obligations amount to about $34,500,000; figures for Japan cannot be estimated with any accuracy, but are probably considerably larger.

Chinese loans and credits held by foreigners, which amounted on July 1 to approximately $543,000,000 in principal, are about equally divided between loans under the care of the Ministry of Finance and railway obligations. Of the former, about $156,700,000 are secured against customs revenues, $54,200,000 against salt revenues and $60,000,000 against miscellaneous securities. Approximately $62,500,000 in principal and $58,100,000 in interest are in default. Of the railway obligations about $174,000,000 are in the form of loans, $78,000,000 in credits of various types and $20,000,000 in advances for which bonds have not been issued.

At the end of 1930, according to Professor Remer, British investors held 31.8 per cent of such obligations; Japanese, 31.5 per cent (including the unsecured Nishihara loans); French, 13.7 per cent; Belgian, 6.8 per cent; Italian, 5.9 per cent; American, 5.9 per cent; Dutch, German and Scandinavian, 4.4 per cent. These holdings undoubtedly have shifted since 1930, while new loans have increased the share of certain countries, notably Great Britain.

American interests have directly participated in four Chinese loans now amounting to about $34,500,000. These are (1) the Hukuang railway loan, originally floated by a consortium of British, French, German and American bankers; (2) the "Chicago Loan" of 1919, which was adjusted in April of this year after having been long in arrears; (3) the Republic of China 6 per cent two-year secured gold loan Treasury Notes of 1919 issued by the Pacific Development Co. and reorganized on July 1, 1937, after default; (4) the Chinese Government 5 per cent Cotton and Wheat Loan of June, 1933, originally granted in the form of cotton, wheat and flour by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Grain Stabilization Corporation, and now held by the Export-Import Bank.

Foreign obligations of the Japanese government were on June 30 about $658,000,000 including five sterling (1899, 1907, 1910, 1924, 1930), one franc (1910) and two dollar (1924, 1930) loans as well as sterling obligations of the South Manchuria Railway. Of these amounts approximately 60 per cent were in sterling bonds, 28 per cent in dollars and 12 per cent in francs. However, several years ago, when Japanese bonds in foreign markets, were selling at low prices and hence offered high yields, considerable quantities of them were bought up by Japanese interests.

Arizona Power Will Run Mexican Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Tigre Mining Company of Mexico City has received permission from the Federal Power Commission to transmit electrical energy across the Mexican border from Douglas, Ariz., to its mining properties at El Tigre, Sonora, Mexico.

The company will buy power from the Phelps-Dodge Corporation and will use the current, according to its application, exclusively for mining purposes. It does not produce or sell electric energy in either the United States or Mexico. The mining company will use about 1,500,000 kilowatt-hours annually.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.7 P. C. In Week of Oct. 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A general decline, characterized by sharp reductions in wholesale prices of farm products and foods, caused the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index to decrease 0.7 per cent during the week ended October 2, according to an announcement.

The recession in commodity prices brought this week's index to 86.9 per cent of the 1926 average, representing a decline of 1.6 per cent from the year's high of April 3. Compared with the corresponding weeks of a month ago and a year ago, the current index is higher by 0.6 per cent and 6.9 per cent, respectively.

Nine of the 10 major group classifications declined during the week. Housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

Largely due to falling prices for agricultural commodities, the raw materials group index declined 1.3 per cent.

Commodity Groups

	Oct 2 1937	Sep 25 1937	Oct 3 1936	Oct 5 1935
All commodities	86.9	87.5	81.3	80.5
Farm products	85.4	87.3	84.5	79.5
Foods	87.8	88.7	83.0	85.3
Hides and leather products	108.2	108.3	95.7	92.5
Textile products	73.9	74.5	70.7	71.7
Fuel and lighting materials	79.4	79.6	77.1	74.6
Metals and metal products	95.8	96.4	83.3	86.3
Building materials	96.2	96.5	86.9	86.1
Chemicals and drugs	81.0	81.2	81.7	80.2
Housefurnishing goods	92.7	92.7	83.2	81.8
Miscellaneous	76.8	77.1	71.1	67.2
Raw materials	83.9	85.0	82.0	1*
Semimanufactured articles	83.9	85.4	76.3	1*
Finished products	89.1	89.5	82.0	1*
All commodities other than farm products	87.2	87.6	80.6	80.7
All commodities other than farm products and foods	85.6	85.9	79.8	78.3

*Not computed.

D. C. Green Quits Middle West Corp.

CHICAGO (AP)—The resignation of Daniel C. Green as president and director of Middle West Corporation and election of Purcell L. Smith as chief executive official in his stead have been announced by the big organization that is successor to the Insull dominated Middle West Utilities company.

Although Mr. Green's resignation came as a surprise in Chicago financial circles, no explanation was forthcoming either from him or from other officials of Middle West. Mr. Green declined to discuss his resignation. The change is effective Dec. 1.

The directors gave Mr. Smith, vice-president of Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, the newly created post of chairman of the board. There was no indication the office of president would be retained in the executive set-up.

Mr. Green has guided the Middle West Corporation destines since 1933 as trustee and president.

Real Estate Bonds Decline Over 6 P. C. in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Real estate bond issues in September declined in price, following the trend of the general investment market. The average price of 200 selected issues of properties in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other eastern cities declined 6.1 per cent for the month, bringing the decline for the nine months' period to September 30 to 14.3 per cent, according to the current issue of the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Averages.

Boston issues showed the smallest decline in the month, with an average decrease of 3.8 per cent, while New York issues dropped most with an average decline of 7.1 per cent. Pittsburgh dropped 6.4 per cent, Philadelphia 6.1 per cent, and Buffalo, 5.2 per cent. Decreases were also shown in the nine months' period, ranging from 3.3 per cent for Pittsburgh issues, to 19.6 per cent for Buffalo issues.

Of the 200 issues comprising the Amott-Baker realty bond averages, 15 rose in price, 153 decreased and 32 remained unchanged during September.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

There is considerable interest in London in the discussions at Washington between representatives of the British and American treasuries. It is generally supposed that the object of the Americans is to increase taxable revenue and to protect the American stock markets and credit system from the undesirable effects of present inflow and possible future outflow of large volumes of foreign money. London has sympathy with these aims.

A British subject with an American income may pay one tenth of it to the American treasury, and a quarter of what is left to the British treasury, a division which does not permit any just complaint that the Americans have no right to increase their taxation. No objection is raised to a third object, namely, to penalize Americans who seek to evade their tax obligations by operating through a foreign agent, or by forming themselves into foreign holding companies. We may doubt the ability of the American treasury to devise methods of solving the problem, but if America thinks she knows the answer, let her go to it.

Want Free Capital Flow

But there is no sign of willingness to agree with another design, supposedly dear to the Americans: London would find it hard to agree to any mutual measures to put barriers in the way of international movements of capital. It is not merely that London has invested heavily in Wall Street. Financial London obtained its prominence as a center of international lending, and although business in these days of exchange and lending controls is by no means what it was in the good old days, still we cling to the old traditions and hope for a general relaxation of restrictions, not the invention of new.

We still believe in the rules of conduct which were applicable when capital movements represented real international investment, despite the large part played today by mere panic capital, which seeks safety first and investment last, and despite the damage done to normal operations by international gambling which finds a fertile ground in instability.

There is one matter which the City most certainly hopes is now being discussed at Washington. If the Americans wish now to increase taxation on American income of non-resident aliens, let us come to a general agreement on the whole field of double taxation.

This is a matter which has been obstructed in the past by the reluctance of our Treasury to lose revenue, an objection which may still be supreme in the Treasury mind. But one of the reasons which have operated in the past to prevent British holders of American income from paying the American taxes to which they were nominally liable was that the effect of double taxation was very severe.

Optimism Still Uppermost

An atmosphere of dogged optimism still prevails in London over American industrial prospects. Wall Street's collapse has been treated as explicable only in terms of the proverbial craziness of Wall Street, so long at least as Wall Street was troubled about the political situation in Europe. But more attention has recently been paid to the reports of poor business prospects. Higher farmers' income this year is seen only as offsetting the veterans' bonus of last year.

Steel production may not rise without revival in industries which as yet show little energy. Utilities are still under their well-worn cloud, automobile manufacture is seen at its peak, railroads seem to be contracting their expenditure instead of increasing it, and building is hamstrung until costs can be reduced or rents raised. Super-imposed on this stalemate comes a stock market crash which may generate of its own accord the pessimistic possibilities which are quoted as reason for the crash.

This is the dark backdrop against which we try to be optimistic perhaps only because we have trained ourselves to believe in the inevitable trade cycle which goes steadily up and then steadily down according to precedent; and according to precedent we expect the American recovery to continue for another 18 months at least. This used to be the almost unanimous opinion in London; but in recent days a split in opinion has developed, and many are beginning to believe that the Americans have just mucked up their whole recovery.

Domestic Confidence Prevails

About our own recovery we are at the moment fairly optimistic. The Economist index of business activity for August, corrected for seasonal variation, shows a new high point of 110¼, against a 1935 average of 100 and a 1936 average of 105. Of the 14 component series 10 showed an increase over July (employment, coal consumption, electricity, merchandise carried on railways, commercial motors in use, postal receipts, iron and steel consumption, imports of raw materials, shipping movements, metropolitan country and provincial bank clearings) and four showed a decline (building activity, cotton consumption, exports of British manufactures and town bank clearings).

There is as yet little sign of any pending recession. Lower building activity is measured by the value of plans passed, which exclude buildings in London and also Government contracts, and therefore tend to exaggerate the decline. Lower cotton consumption is the effect of the steady fall in raw cotton prices, and town bank clearings are lower as a result of reduced transactions on the stock exchange and the fall in commodity prices.

But to counter these indications, some of which are expected to be temporary, rearmament expenditure has probably not yet reached its peak, and is expected to continue for at least a year to 18 months at not less than the existing level.

Commodities Position

Commodity prices have been falling ever since the spring of the year, in contrast to retail prices generally, which are still rising rapidly. Last spring prices of primary products were driven up to unstable heights with the help of speculators who suddenly found attractions in commodities greater than in foreign exchanges. It was anticipated that under the combined influence of normal recovery plus rearmament, a shortage of commodities would develop and production would have difficulty in overtaking demand.

But the speculative boom broke down, and production has increased with great speed, on top of which there has developed doubt of continued recovery in America. Copper production, for example, increased by nearly 50 per cent in the first eight months of the current year over the same period of last year. If recovery does not resume its pace, there may soon be demand from producers for renewed or more drastic restriction of production; but if trade does continue its upward course it is expected in London that commodity prices may harden again without reaching the unnecessarily high levels of last spring.

Livestock Prices Decline Sharply In All Sections

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—All livestock prices were slashed off sharply during the week. Nothing escaped, cattle, hogs, and sheep, particularly cattle and hogs, showing the sharpest decline with the largest daily breaks of the season.

Consumers that balked at high prices last week just about stopped buying during the week under review if reports from the wholesale fresh meat trade can be altogether credited.

Hog receipts showed some expansion but not large for this season of the year, and cattle receipts as well as supplies of sheep were not equal to those of last week.

The depressing influence, however, of lower and stagnant dressed markets pulled strictly good, choice, and prime steers down fully 1.00, hogs broke about as much, and lambs, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, were 40-50c lower for the period under review.

Both hogs and cattle got their breaks early in the week and when receipts began to show contraction there was a tendency to about-face with practically everything on the up-grade at the close of the week.

Not much was put on, however, and unless coolers show a reduction in fresh supplies of both pork and beef no material improvement in price levels can be expected provided receipts run near normal. This week's break dropped the top of the hog market to $11.20 at the close, the low point being $11.10.

Late most good and choice hogs scaling 170-300 pounds cashed from $10.25-$11.10, but kinds over 250 pounds failed to get as much action as was expected as supplies of such kinds were comparatively small. The top on the lamb market stood at $10.50 at the close, with the bulk of good and choice kinds at $10-$10.25. Fat sheep influenced by the break in lamb values closed 25c off, with best slaughter ewes around $4.75. The break in fat lamb values developed a weaker tone to the feeding lamb trade, with $10 taking the best late.

Best fed steers that were flirting at the $20 mark a week ago dropped back below $19 at the close of this week's trading, still there were plenty of cattle that sold late from $16.25-$18 but lacking shipper support these were the kinds that probably showed the largest break for the week. Exclusive of one load at $19.50 early in the period under review, $18.50 took the best offered. Best fed heifers sold up to $15.50, while yearling steers topped at $17.60. The supply of western grassers showed expansion and with the influence of the Kosher strike in the east limiting the shipper demand for all classes, particularly best offerings, the market was on a peddling basis throughout the entire period.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 11
North Ave Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 6

ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL "Centre"

The manufacturer who has his factory in Birmingham shares the prestige and distribution facilities of a mighty city. He enjoys the conviction that his factory is in the midst of those conditions which have placed Birmingham at the forefront of the world's great industrial centres.

WRITE FOR THE BOOKLET OF INDUSTRY ISSUED BY THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM INFORMATION BUREAU COUNCIL HOUSE BIRMINGHAM ENG

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Stagnated Wheat Exports Help Depress Prices in Chicago •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

August Changes In Stock Holdings Reported by SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission has made public a summary of security transactions by officers, directors and principal stockholders of corporations in August, and some earlier.

E. L. Cord of Chicago, an officer and director of the Cord Corporation, disposed of 658,703 shares of the common stock of that company, representing the last of his holdings.

Changes in the holdings of Crane Company stock included the disposal of 50,000 shares of common by Florence H. Crane, Chicago, a principal stockholder, and of 1700 shares by A. Frederick Gartz Jr., Chicago, director.

James D. Mooney, New York City, officer and director, sold 1000 common shares of the General Motors Corporation; Charles E. Wilson, Detroit, officer and director, 400 shares, and Ronald K. Evans, Detroit, officer, 200 shares. Pierre S. du Pont, Wilmington, Del., director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., acquired 3800 common shares of that company, bringing his direct holdings to 70,952 shares. Joseph B. Graham, Detroit, officer and director of Graham Paige Motors, acquired 40,000 common shares, bringing his holdings to 245,371, and made a gift of 1000 shares.

Large Gifts Reported

Several gifts were reported, including that made by Lloyd R. Smith of Milwaukee, a director of the A. O. Smith Corporation, of Smith Investment Company stock representing 184,072 common shares of A. O. Smith Corporation valued at about $3,800,000 at the current market.

Included among the other gifts were 600 common shares of Boston Herald Traveler by S. W. Winslow Jr., Boston, officer and director; 8000 common shares of Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., by M. G. Gibbs, officer and director, Washington, D. C.; 5000 common shares of United Fruit Company by Samuel Zemurray, New Orleans, a director; 4000 shares of Carman & Co., Inc., Class B common, by Ernest F. Dorn, Chicago, director; 2300 common shares of the Fruehauf Trailer Company, made in July, by Otto F. Neumann, Detroit, director; 1400 Class B stock of the Gemmer Manufacturing Company, by Edward P. Hammond, Detroit, a director, in July.

Corporate stockholders' transactions included the disposal of 20,000 common shares of the American Waterworks and Electric Company, by Electric Power Associates, Inc., Jersey City.

Utility Adds to Holdings

The New England Power Association acquired 7349 common votingtrust certificates of Massachusetts Utilities Associates, and held 1,182,264; other large transactions included the sale in July of 4400 common shares of the Air Reduction Company by Robert W. Goelet, New York, a director, through a holding company; disposal of 5400 $10-par common shares of American Airlines, Inc., by E. L. Cord, Chicago, beneficial owner; sale of 15,700 common shares of the Associated Dry Goods Corporation by George L. Burr, New York, through Lazard Freres; sale of 1000 common shares of the Auburn Automobile Company by E. L. Cord, Chicago, a director.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime 1	@1¼	@1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ⅛%	⅛@ ⅛%	⅛@ ⅛%
60 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅛
4 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅜
5-6 months	⅜@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅛	⅜@ ⅛

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅛%	⅛%	⅛@ ⅜
Short bills	⅛	⅛	⅛@ ⅜
Bar silver	20 1/16d	20d	20d
Bar gold	140s 6½d	140s 6½d	141s 10½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Budapest	4
Boston	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
Chicago	1½	Calcutta	3
Cleveland	1½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	1½	Danzig	4
Kansas City	1½	Lisbon	4½
Minneapolis	1½	London	2
New York	1	Helsingfors	4
Philadelphia	1½	Madrid	5
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	1½	Ottawa	2½
St Louis	1½	Paris	3½
Athens	6	Prague	3
Amsterdam	2	Riga	5
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Bombay	3	Sofia	5½
Brussels	2	Tokyo	2.92
Bucharest	4½	Vienna	3½
		Warsaw	5

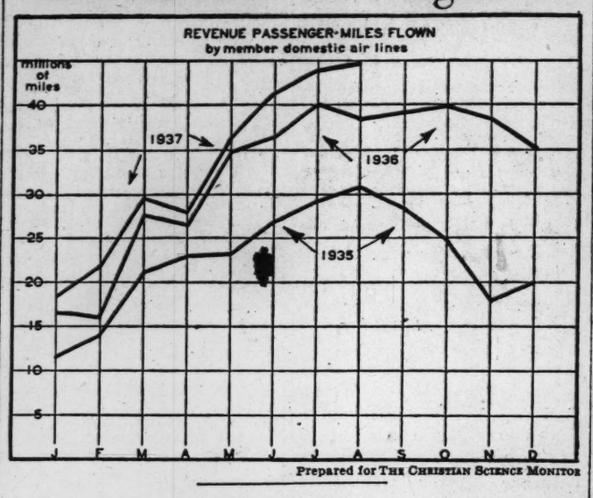
Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.99⅛	$4.95⅛	$4.8239*
Cables	4.99⅝	4.95⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0332	.0330	‡
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2302	.2299	‡
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4018	.4017	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5530	.5529	‡
Sweden—krona	.2555	.2555	.4537
Norway—krone	.2490	.2490	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2212	.2212	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0230
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350	.0351	‡
Finland—finn'k	.0220	.0219	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1977	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1891	.1892	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0451	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso†	.3010	.3010	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0620	.0620	.3025
Chile—peso†	.0387	.0387	.3060
Peru—sol	.2550	.2550	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5900†	.5900†	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2885	.2889	.3440
India—rupee	.3743	.3743	.6180
Java—florin	.5550	.5550	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3105	.3106	*
Shanghai—dol	.2970**	.2969**	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5806	.5806	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5006	.5006	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.0009	1.0002	1.0931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.3785	.3780	.3440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai; †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. **Nominal.

Number of Passenger-Miles Flown Reaches New High Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The number of revenue passenger-miles flown by member domestic air lines as reported by the Air Transport Association of America reached new high levels in the summer months of this year. In June, July and August the total exceeded the previous high level recorded in July, 1936.

While the gain in passenger-miles has been relatively steady, in general the increases in the 1937 monthly totals over the corresponding 1936 levels have been smaller than those for 1936 over the 1935 months. However, gains over last year have widened in recent months.

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.25	105.25	105.25
2	3¼s '43-41 Mch	106.16	106.16	106.16
13	3¼s '41	106.16	106.16	106.16
7	3⅜s '47-43	106.29	106.25	106.26
1	3¼s '45-43	106.14	106.14	106.14
3	3¼s '46-44	106.12	106.10	106.10
2	2¾s '47-45	102.13	102.13	102.13
11	4¼s '52-47	115.21	115.17	115.17
5	2¾s '51-48	100.15	100.14	100.15
5	3⅛s '52-49	104.14	104.14	104.14
8	2½s '53-49	97.27	97.25	97.25
13	2¾s '54-51	99.21	99.19	99.19
33	3s 55-51	102.21	102.18	102.18
20	2⅞s '60-55	100.12	100.10	100.12

Home Owners Loan

11	2¾s '49-39	100.22	100.20	100.20
1	2¼s '44-42	100.12	100.12	100.12
9	3s '52-44	102.7	102.6	102.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Alleghany 5s '44	84	84	84
5	Alleghany 5s'49	72½	72	72
10	Alleghany 5s 50 st	37½	37½	37½
1	Allied Strs 4½s'50	98	98	98
3	Allied Strs 4½s'51	95½	94½	94½
50	Allis Chalmers 4s'52	104¼	103¾	103⅞
2	Am & For.P 5s2030	67	67	67
5	Am I G Chem5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
2	Am Int 5½s'49	100	100	100
8	Am T&T 5½s'43	113⅝	113⅛	113⅜
4	Am T&T 3¼s'66	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞
8	Am T&T cv 4½s'39	104	103⅜	103¾
6	Am T&T 3¼s'61	100⅛	99¾	100⅛
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	110	110	110
11	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	104¾	104½	104K
6	Ann Arbor 4s '95	50	50	50
7	Arm Del 4s '55	94	93¼	93¼
6	AT&SF aj 4s '95	110½	110	110
8	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	107	106⅞	106⅞
25	A C Line 1st4s '52	96	95½	95½
2	A C Line 4½s '64	81⅞	81¾	81⅞
2	Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	40¾	40¾	40¾
2	B&O rfg 6s '96	72¾	70¼	70¼
5	B&O rfg 5s '95	61	61	61
34	B&O 1st 5s'48	99⅝	99¼	99½
2	B&O 5s '96 F	60	59⅞	59⅞
3	B&O 5s 2000 D	59	58½	58½
8	B&O cv 4½s '60	52	51½	51½
15	B&O 4s '48	93	93	93
12	B&O 5s SW '50	83¼	82¼	82⅞
1	Bang & Ark 4s cv '51 st	108½	108½	108½
2	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
16	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102⅜	102	102
1	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93⅛	93	93
7	Boston&Me 5s '67	58	57¼	58
8	BostonMills 6s'35-'34	12	11½	11½
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101	101	101
8	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	68⅛	67¼	67½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105½	105½	105½
3	Buf R&P 4½s '57	67⅜	67	67⅜
1	Bush Term 5s '55	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
10	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	61½	61½	61½
1	Cal Pack 5s '40	104	104	104
2	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	11½	11½	11½
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¼	115¼	115¼
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112½	112½	112½
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112½	112½
5	Can Pac 5s '44	112¼	112¼	112¼
8	Can Pac 5s '54	104½	104	104½
2	Can Pac 4½s'60	99	99	99¼
27	Can Pac 4s perp	89¾	89	89¼
1	Caro C & O 5s '38	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	80½	80¼	80¼
1	Cen Foundry 6s '41	106	106	106
1	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	96	96	96
14	Cen Pac 5s '60	81	80	80
2	Cen R R N J 5s '87	40	40	40
1	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
16	C & O 3½s '96 D	94½	94½	94½
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	109¼	109	109¼
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	110	110¼	110¼
6	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18½	18¼	18½
3	Chi & Erie 5s '82	117¼	117¼	117¼
6	Chi Gt West 4s '59	24	24	24
6	Chi I&L 6s '66	9⅞	9½	9½
29	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	13⅞	13½	13⅞
53	CMSP&P ref 4½s 2000	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
13	Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	9¼	9¼	9¼
9	CRI&P 4½s '52A	11½	11⅜	11⅜
8	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
18	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	11¼	11	11
6	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	Chi Un Sta 4s '44	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5	Chi Un Sta 4s '63D	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1	Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	107	107
4	Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	99¼	99	99¼
5	Childs Co 5s '43	70	70	70
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	80¾	80¾	80¾
6	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1	Clev Un Ter2½s'72	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Clev Un Ter 5s '73	103¾	103½	103½
7	Clev Un Ter 4½s '77C	98	97½	98
1	Col F&I 5s '70	73	73	73
3	Colum G 5s '52 Ap	96	96	96
28	Colum G 5s 1961	94¾	94	94
2	Com Credit 2¾s '42	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Com Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
9	Conn R&L 4½s '51 st	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Conn Riv P 3¾s '61	104	104	104
1	Con Coal D 5s '60	60	60	60
5	Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	104	104
5	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¾	105¼	105⅜
1	Con Oil 3¼s '51	97⅞	97½	97½
4	Consum Pow 3¼s '70	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	98	97¾	98
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	100	100	100
3	Cown Will 6s '51	104	104	104
3	Del & H rfg 4s '43	79½	79½	79½
2	D&RG 4s '36	20	20	20
5	D&RG 4s '36	18	18	18
	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	8	8	8
5	Des Plaines V 4½s'47	42	42	42
1	Det Ed 5s '52	107	107	107
11	Duquesnt Li 3½s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	105	105	105
28	Erie rfg 5s '67	60	59½	59½
47	Erie rfg 5s '75	60	59½	59½
1	Fair Morse 4s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
32	Fla E Cst 5s'74	9	8½	8½
5	Gen Am Inv 5s'52	100½	100½	100½
6	Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	103	102¾	103
2	Gen MotAccept 3¼'51	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Gen Pub S 5½s'39	101	101	101
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	60	60	60
19	Goodrich 4¼s'56	97⅞	97¼	97⅜
4	Goodrich 6s'45	100	99⅞	99⅞
5	Goodyr T&R 5s'57	104½	104½	104½
1	Gt Nor 5s'73	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	99	99	99
4	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
8	Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜
22	Gt Nor 4s'46 G	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
25	Gt Nor 4s'46 H	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
1	GulfMob&N 5½s'50	100	100	100
1	Gulf M & N 5s'50	93	93	93
28	Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	40¼	40	40
8	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	20½	20	20½
1	Ill Cen 4s'53	58½	58½	58½
5	Ill Cen 4s'55	66	66	66
2	Ill Cen 4½s'66	50½	50½	50½
6	ICAcCSL&ND 5s'63 A	59½	59	59
3	Inland Stl 3¼s'61	103	103	103
15	Interb R Tr 7s '32	64	61½	64
4	Interb R Tr 7s '32	63	63	63
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	18	18	18
48	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	61½	61	61¼
22	Int Ct Nor aj 6s '52	7¼	7	7
18	Int Hydro El 6s '44	70¾	70¼	70¾
2	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	61½	61	61
1	Int Paper 5s '47	96½	96½	96½
1	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84¾	84¾	84¾
3	Int T&T 4½s '52	55½	55⅜	55⅜
18	Int T&T 5s '55	61½	61	61
3	JamesF&Clea 4s '50	90¾	90	90
7	Jones&LaughSt4½s81	101	100	101
5	Kresge Found 4s '45	102½	102½	102½
9	Kresge Found 3½s '47	95	95	95
1	Lac G as 6s '43 A	50	50	50
11	Lac Gas 5½s '53	65½	65	65½
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	64¾	64¼	64¾
6	Lac Gas 5s '38	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
6	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	49¾	47½	47½
39	Leh Val 4s 2003	39	38½	38⅝
10	Liggett & M 7s '44	130	129¾	129¾
12	Loews 3½s '46	99	98¾	99
10	Long Is gen 4s '38	101½	101½	101½
10	Lorillard Co 7s '44	126½	126½	126½
1	Lolisi & Ark 5s '69	78½	78½	78½
8	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	106	106	106
12	Louis & N un 4s '40	106⅝	106½	106½
5	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	93¼	93¼	93¼
11	Lou G&E 3½s '66	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6	Manat Sug 7½s '42	41	40	40
10	Manat Sug 7½s '42	41½	40	41½
6	Manhat Ry 4s '90	31	30½	31
9	McKes & R 5½s '50	103	102½	103
2	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	100⅜	100¼	100¼
20	Met Ed 4½s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	15	14⅝	14
14	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	76	75½	75½
9	Mo Pac 5½s '49	7½	7½	7½
6	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	28¼	28	28
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	27½	27½	27½
1	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	28	28	28
12	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	27	27	27
29	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	9⅝	9¼	9½
5	Mob & Oh 5s '38	18½	18	18
1	Mob & Oh 4½s '77	18	18	18
1	Mon WPSv 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
6	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	91½	91½	91½
5	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	83½	83	83
4	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103¾	103⅝	103¾
2	Nat RR Mex 4s '51 asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
2	Nat Steel 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	NJ Powr & L 4½s '60	106½	106½	106½
6	NO Pub Sv 5s '55 B	92	92	92
2	N Orl Term 4s '53	87	87	87
5	NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	44	44	44
6	NYC rfg 5s 2013	87⅜	87	87
11	NYC 4½s 2013 A	78½	77	77
1	NYC cn 4c '98	91	91	91
6	NYC 3¾s '46	98	97	97
63	NYC 3¼s '52	96	95⅞	96
17	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	78	77½	77½
2	NYC&HR 4s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	NYC&HR 3½s '97	95¾	95¾	95¾
5	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	82¾	82¾	82¾
9	NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	71	70½	71
2	NY Dock Co 4s '51	51	51	51
5	NY Edis 3¼s '65	100¾	100¾	100¾
10	NY Edis 3¼s '66	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	29	29	29
2	NYNH&H 4½s '67	27¾	27¾	27¾
7	NYNH&H 4s '55	25⅞	25¾	25¾
5	NYNH&H 3½s '56	23	23	23
1	NY O W rfg 4s'92	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
6	NY Steam 5s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	NY S&W gen 5s'40	12½	12½	12½
4	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	20	20	20
107	NY Tr 4½s '39	107	106⅞	106⅞
34	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	8¼	8	8¼
10	Nor Am Co 5s '61	103	103	103
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	102¼	103
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2	Nor Pac 6s 2047	102	102	102
10	Nor Pac 4s '97	102	101¾	102
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	70⅞	70½	70⅞
1	Ogden & L Chs 4s'48	16	16	16
2	Ohio Ed 4s '65	103	103	103
2	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	96	96	96
8	OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	98¾	98	98
1	Oklaa. G&E 4s '46	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
3	Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116	116	116
3	Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	106½	106⅜	106½
1	Otis Steel 4½s '62	80¼	80¼	80¼
10	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	98¾	98¾	98¾
3	Pac G&E 5½s '41	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
11	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106	105¾	105¾
6	Pac T&T 3¼s'66 B	101⅜	100¾	101⅜
1	Para Pict 6s '55	99	99	99
12	Para Pict 3¼s'47	82	81¾	81¾
3	Parmelee T 6s '44	48	48	48
7	Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	100½	100⅜	100½
1	Pen Co 4s '52 E	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Pen Co 4s '63	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	109¼	109¼	109¼
13	Pen RR 4½s dep'70	96¾	95⅝	95⅝
11	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	105⅝	105¼	105⅜
4	Pen RR 4¼s'84	105¼	105	105¼
3	Pen RR 3¾s'70	97	97	97
30	Pen RR 3¼s'52	94⅝	94¼	94½
21	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	106	106	106
19	Peo G&Ch Chi 6s '43	116½	116½	116½
14	Phila Co 5s '67	96¼	95⅝	95⅝
6	Phil Elec 3½s '67	103½	103⅜	103⅜
5	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	7½	7½	7½
23	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	21	20¼	20½
1	Philippine Ry 4s '37	16	16	16
1	PCC & StL 4½s '77	106½	106½	106½
3	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	53½	53¼	53¼
2	Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	59	59	59
10	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
11	Readg 4½s '97 B	106½	106½	106½
6	Republic Steel 5½s'54	112	111½	111½
8	Republic Steel 4½s '61	89½	89½	89½
15	Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	102	102	102
1	Roch G&E 5s '62E	109¼	109¼	109¼
4	Rutland 1st 4½s '41	17	17	17
5	Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66	99½	99½	99½
1	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	13½	13½	13½
15	StL SF 4½s '78	13½	13½	13½
2	StLSF 4½s '78 ctf	12¼	12¼	12¼
4	St L SF 4s '50A	15	15	15
3	StLSF 4s '50A	13¾	13½	13¼
3	St L SW rfg 5s '90	21½	21½	21½
6	StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	11¾	11¼	11¼
13	Sn Ant Pub Sv 6s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
6	Schulco 6½s '46 A st	24¼	24¼	24¼
1	Schulco 6½s'46B	32	32	32
3	Schulco 6½s '46 B st	32	32	32
11	Sea AL 6s '45 ct	11	10¾	10¾
38	Seab AL cn 6s '45	11¾	11¼	11¼
2	Sea-All Fla 6s '35A	6¾	6¾	6¾
6	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
24	Shell Un 3½s'51	98½	98¼	98⅝
1	Siesian Am 7s '41	75	75	75
2	Soc Vac Oil 3½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2	So Col Pow 6s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
11	Sou Kraft 4¾s '46	97½	96¾	96¾
15	Sou Pac 4½s '68	73½	72½	72½
43	Sou Pac 4½s '81	72	71	71½
9	So Pac 4½s '69	72¾	71¼	71½
3	So Pac rfg 4s '56	102½	102½	102½
4	So Pac 3¾s '46	94	94	94
2	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	84⅞	84½	84½
1	South Ry 6½s '56	79¾	79¾	79¾
10	South Ry gen 4s '56	58¼	58¼	58¼
5	S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	SW Gas & El 4s '60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5	Spokane Int 5s '55	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2	Staley Mfg 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
5	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	97½	97¾	97½
1	Studebaker 6s cv'45	87¼	87¼	87¼
2	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105½	105½	105¼
4	T RR A StL 4s '53	109½	109½	109½
5	Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
8	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	94	93¾	93¾
8	Third Ave aj 5s '60	8	8¼	8
2	Third Ave 4s '60	38½	38¼	38¼
1	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
7	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	104	103½	104
1	Un Pac 3½s '70	94½	94½	94½
1	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Unit Biscuit 3½s '46	113¾	113½	113¾
6	U S Rub 5s '47	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
6	Utah P & L 5s '44	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝
10	Util P&L 5½s '47	47	46	47
7	Util P&L 5s '57	45	44¾	44¾
1	Vertrieb Sug 7s '42 ct	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1	Va El & Pow 4s '58A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Virginian

Gambling Inquiry Takes Wider Turn In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9—The Bok Grand Jury investigation of gambling and vice in Philadelphia was taken out of the hands of District Attorney Charles F. Kelley, and extended to include the District Attorney's own office, by action of Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti on Oct. 5.

The action was taken at the request of Judge Curtis Bok, made, he said in a letter to the Attorney General, "as President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Philadelphia, in accordance with the laws."

The Grand Jury investigation, which resulted the previous day in indictment of five men in connection with gambling activities in the city, had brought about a barrage of charges and counter-charges between the District Attorney and Mayor S. Davis Wilson, with echoes from political leaders and city officials.

In announcing to the Grand Jury his request to the Attorney General that the Attorney General supersede District Attorney Kelley in the conduct of the investigation, Judge Bok said:

"The Attorney General has shown me the results of his various conferences and the evidence adduced before him.

"In consequence of what he has shown me I have no alternative but to request him to supersede the District Attorney of this county in the current Grand Jury investigation.

"None of this evidence involves Mr. Kelley himself and I have as yet seen no reason for withdrawing my confidence in him personally. It does, however, affect certain people for whom he is answerable."

A statement issued by Attorney General Margiotti said:

"Two high public officials, the chief executive of the State's largest city, and the chief law officer of the state's largest county, accuse each other's department of negligence, laxity and improper and criminal conduct in the enforcement and administration of the law.

"Each charges the other with protection of vice and crime. Each has cast a cloud upon the other's administration of office. Such state of affairs with the head of the Police Department and the head of the law enforcement activities of Philadelphia, making charges and counter-charges, requires impartial intervention in order that the truth may be discovered and no facts suppressed. . . .

"In order to preserve the respect of the people for the integrity of the officers of the investigation, and in order to properly protect the officers themselves, it is imperative that an investigation of them is conducted honestly, fairly and impartially. . . ."

Two Businessmen In Chicago Become College Freshmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—The University of Chicago began its fall term here on Oct. 4 with a total registration of 6082 students. The traditional commemorative chapel service which has been observed since President Harper assembled students and faculty on the university's opening day, Oct. 1, 1892, was held on the second day. Two businessmen have entered as freshmen. One is a wholesale grocer, and the other a filling station owner.

The youngest student in the freshman class, J. Ernest Wilkins Jr., a Negro lad of 13, entered the University from the Parker High School with a one-year scholarship. He is the son of Chicago parents who also received their education at the University of Chicago. The father is now a Chicago lawyer, and the mother is a teacher in the Willard School. She graduated from the University of Chicago in 1934 with a B. A. degree and is now working for her master's.

Four members of the same family from India enrolled. The father, M. R. Aherns, an American missionary from India, is studying for a degree in philosophy, and his oldest daughter, Katherine, is taking graduate work in the same department. The two younger children, James and Margaret, are enrolled in the freshman class. Margaret is 14 years old and has spent her entire life in India.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Good profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $433. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-42. Mass.

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MIAMI, Fla.—Rooms in refined home close to church; by day, week or season; also apartment. Mrs. L. W. Krapish, 336 N. E. 20th Terrace

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church — Attractive rooms, all inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT. COM. 7862

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WANTED—Men for good paying work with a large shoe company; good commissions every day; free shoes as bonuses to "go-getters"; no experience needed; complete sales outfit sent free. Write

CONSOLIDATED SHOE SYSTEM
Dept. M-11. Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

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Thoroughly experienced desires post in good WATCHMAKING shop. Great Britain (or any other English speaking country), in order to improve his knowledge of English; references. Please write to J. Früh, Watchmaker, Bleicherweg 23, Zurich, Switzerland.

Local Classified Advertising

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You Get them All at the

MYLES STANDISH

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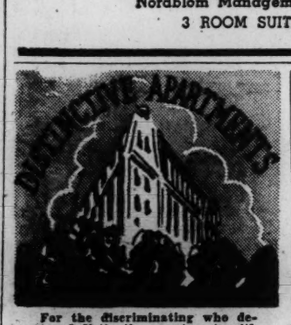

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We Recommend
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1-2-3-ROOM suites, large reception halls, free refrig., elevators. Restricted tenancy. $32-$85. Supt. KEN. 6319. Management Geo. A. Giles & Son

117 PARK DRIVE
MODERN one and two-room heated apartments, tiled bath, shower, free refrigeration; elevator service. Apply on premises or call CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston CAP. 8378.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1768 Beacon St., corner Corey Rd.—4 to 8 rooms, modern apts., 1 and 2 baths; $50 to $80 month. Tel. ASP. 6453.

MILTON, Mass.—7-room apt., near Rapid Transit; screened porch, new oil heater, with garage; $45. 112 Central Ave., Blu. 3997.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—New, modernistic, furnished, accommodate 4; garage; Christian Scientists preferred; $100 monthly. Address DIEMER, Hillcrest Hotel, Toledo, Ohio

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APARTMENTS WANTED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — 2-4 unfurnished, heated housekeeping rooms by refined, Protestant woman; reasonable; references. MISS HAYDEN, 20 Beech St. TRO. 5226.

FURNISHED apartment, moderate rental, couple, two grown children; suburban Philadelphia, M-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia.

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129 Washington Street, Brookline
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BOYS and girls invited to join Saturday group, LOUIS F. MAYERSON, 610 West 115th St., New York City. Cath. 8-4696.

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SMALL six-room house to rent furnished; or sell unfurnished; near school, church and New York City; reasonable. Write Box B-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS. — 4 rooms and bath, 2nd floor; delightful situation; convenient to bus and R. R.; quiet, refined people or business couple preferred. MEL. 3272-M.

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FLORIDA

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FLORIDA

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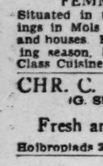

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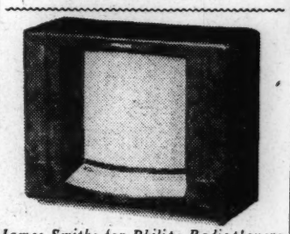

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

A Memorable Film, Well Acted Is LeRoy's 'They Won't Forget'

Dead End (United Artists)——Except for a good naphtha scrubbing, Samuel Goldwyn's picturization of Sidney Kingsley's stage play is a faithful if somewhat romanticized transcription and a good motion picture. It explores a New York slum street and finds the misery and poverty which tend to make men into animals. Like most powerful drama, it is not for the squeamish, but will be appreciated by thinking citizens who would like to see Hollywood do more crusading in its films. Marvelous performances by the five boys from New York. Also by Humphrey Bogart, Marjorie Main, Claire Trevor, Sylvia Sidney.—Adults and mature young people.

Forever Yours (Grand National)—Beniamino Gigli brings his magnificent voice to the screen for the first time in an English film romance about an opera singer and a girl. She marries him while still in love with another man, but the ties which bind her to the singer and his little boy become so strong that she refuses to break them when opportunity arises to return to her former attachment. Acting is fair, production good, and Signor Gigli's frequent singing is, of course, excellent. Richard Gofe, Joan Gardner, Ivan Brandt.—Adults and young people.

Music for Madame (RKO)—Young Italian tenor becomes the tool of thieves who use his singing to distract attention at a large wedding reception while they lift the pearls. Considering that he is played by Nino Martini, it is not surprising that those present regret the disappearance of the singer more than the loss of the necklace. In trying to help a young woman composer, the singer gives himself up for a $25,000 reward, but all ends right side up when the real thieves are caught. Good fun and fine singing. Joan Fontaine, Alan Mowbray, Alan Hale, Billy Gilbert, Grant Mitchell, Erik Rhodes.—Family.

She Asked for It (Paramount)—Part burlesque, part melodrama, but mostly nonsense. Writer of detective best sellers impersonates his legendary sleuth character and solves all sorts of unconnected crimes in singularly unconnected ways. Occasionally amusing. William Gargan, Orien Heyward, Vivienne Osborne.—Adults and young people.

...re Goes the Groom (RKO)—Burgess Meredith once more proves the scope of his talents in a grand comedy performance as a young gold prospector who strikes pay dirt and comes home to find the girl he left behind him being true to somebody else. Performances throughout are good, but this is a high comedy cast and the director, probably because of a deficiency of good dialogue, has introduced too many purely slapstick situations. There is a good deal of drinking. Ann Sothern, Mary Boland, William Brisbane.—Adults and young people.

They Won't Forget (Warner Bros.)—Where the shoe fits, Mervyn LeRoy's indictment of the lynch law is going to pinch. So objectively have the facts been presented, however, that this memorable social drama attacks the underlying problem of fear, prejudice and hatred rather than the individuals whom it involves. A ruthlessly ambitious southern district attorney, with his eye on elections, fans sectional prejudice to secure the conviction of a young northern schoolteacher, falsely accused of murdering one of his girl pupils. The state's governor commutes the sentence but the teacher is lynched on his way to prison. The playing is fine throughout. Technically also, this is an excellent picture. Claude Rains, Gloria Dickson, Edward Norris, Elisha Cook Jr., Allyn Joslyn, Otto Kruger, Trevor Bardette, Clinton Rosemond, E. Alyn Warren. — Adults and mature young people.

This Way, Please (Paramount)—Harmless, pointless but not altogether laughless. Singing usherette begins by being fired and ends up as featured stage attraction, replacing band-leader star. Specialty numbers are embroidered into the gauze veil plot. Mary Livingston (Mrs. Jack Benny) of radio reads "pomes" and looks something like Jack Haley. Buddy Rogers, Betty Grable, Fibber McGee and Molly, Ned Sparks.—Family.

Wife, Doctor and Nurse (20th-Fox)—Serves chiefly to prove what can be done with one of the most hackneyed of the 36 situations, the triangle. The patter is witty and sophisticated as Warner Baxter discovers that he is helpless without both his attractive and efficient assistant and his beautiful young wife. Solution: The wife doesn't get her divorce and the nurse goes back to helping the doctor. William Lang's direction is well paced. There are frequent hospital scenes. Loretta Young, Virginia Bruce, Jane Darwell.—Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "A Day at the Races," "Slim," "Riding on Air," "The Prince and the Pauper."

Adults and Young People: "Under Western Eyes," "The Life of Emile Zola," "Souls at Sea," "Spanish Earth," "It's All Yours," "King Solomon's Mines," "The Last Night," "A Star Is Born," "Romeo and Juliet," "Seventh Heaven," "Love Is News," "Make Way for Tomorrow," "Café Metropole."

Adults Only: "I Met Him in Vienna," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Parnell."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Potato Passing

This game is played with tablespoons and potato. The group is divided into equal teams; each member of each team is given a tablespoon; then all are ready to begin. The first player of each team now puts a potato on his spoon; then he proceeds to pass it to the second member's spoon without the use of hands, and so on all down the line. If the potato is dropped, the player must succeed in replacing it on the spoon without the use of his hands. The team which is able to finish first is the winner.—Elain E. F., Kingston, Penna.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Visiting a farm at milking time, a city boy was heard to remark:

"BOY OACYE DFG IJB F KLNPYB FGE QFB EJRG LGEYC BOY NJR FGE ECFAGYE OYC NCFGPNFQY."

Word Square

This square first appeared in The Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzlers' League. Six-letter words are called for by the definitions below, and these should read the same, both vertically and horizontally:

* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *

1, Entire property. 2, Parallelogram having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles. 3, Suitor (obsolete variant) 4, Right of using grass land for pasturage. 5, Any of numerous birds of family Trogonidae. 6, Calm.

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 8-letter words from the 8 letters given below. Use all 8 letters in each word:

A B E E L M S S

How Many Papers?

Three newsboys (we hope they were Monitor carriers) sold 270 papers in an evening. If the second sold 5 fewer than twice as many as the first, and the third boy sold 5 more than 3 times as many as the first, how many papers did each boy sell?

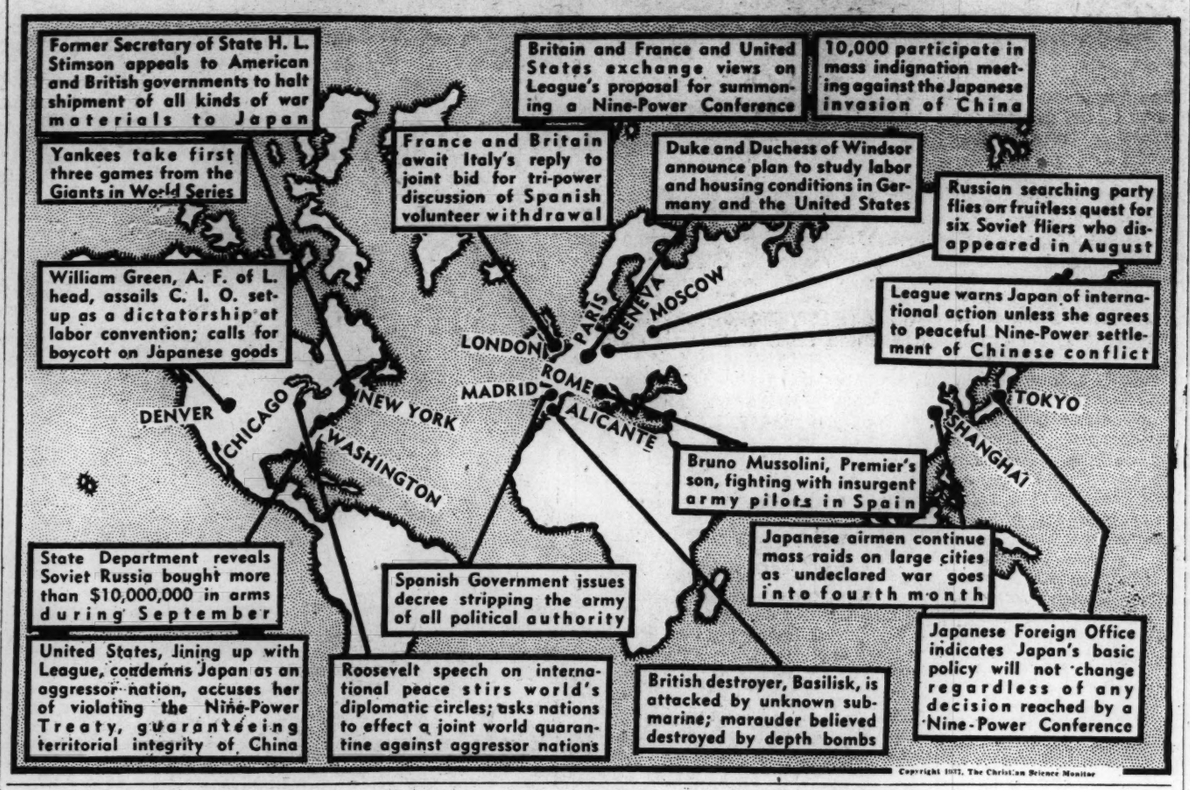
Biblical Husbands and Wives

A Topeka (Kan.) reader shares this list of Biblical husbands and wives. The first has been checked. Can you match the others correctly?

1	Aquila	Bath-sheba	
2	Zebedee	Naomi	
3	Ananias	Priscilla	1
4	Boaz	Rebecca	
5	Ahab	Esther	
6	Isaac	Elizabeth	
7	David	Sapphira	
8	Elimelech	Jezebel	
9	Zecharias	Salome	
10	Ahasuerus	Ruth	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Former Secretary of State H. L. Stimson appeals to American and British governments to halt shipment of all kinds of war materials to Japan
Britain and France and United States exchange views on League's proposal for summoning a Nine-Power Conference
10,000 participate in mass indignation meeting against the Japanese invasion of China
Yankees take first three games from the Giants in World Series
France and Britain await Italy's reply to joint bid for tri-power discussion of Spanish volunteer withdrawal
Duke and Duchess of Windsor announce plan to study labor and housing conditions in Germany and the United States
Russian searching party flies on fruitless quest for six Soviet fliers who disappeared in August
William Green, A. F. of L. head, assails C. I. O. set-up as a dictatorship at labor convention; calls for boycott on Japanese goods
League warns Japan of international action unless she agrees to peaceful Nine-Power settlement of Chinese conflict
Bruno Mussolini, Premier's son, fighting with insurgent army pilots in Spain
Japanese airmen continue mass raids on large cities as undeclared war goes into fourth month
State Department reveals Soviet Russia bought more than $10,000,000 in arms during September
Spanish Government issues decree stripping the army of all political authority
United States, lining up with League, condemns Japan as an aggressor nation, accuses her of violating the Nine-Power Treaty, guaranteeing territorial integrity of China
Roosevelt speech on international peace stirs world's diplomatic circles; asks nations to effect a joint world quarantine against aggressor nations
British destroyer, Basilisk, is attacked by unknown submarine; marauder believed destroyed by depth bombs
Japanese Foreign Office indicates Japan's basic policy will not change regardless of any decision reached by a Nine-Power Conference
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
MOSCOW
MADRID
ROME
ALICANTE
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
DENVER
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON

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Daily Anecdote

Standing Room

In the days when the Lyceum lecturer was an important institution in American life, Henry Ward Beecher, the celebrated preacher of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived at a western town where he was to be the attraction that night in the local opera house.

Upon entering a barber shop for a haircut he was soon told by the manager of the great event to take place that evening, that Henry Ward Beecher was to be the orator.

"So," he replied to the unsuspecting barber, "I shall attend."

"Sorry," informed the other, "but there's nothing but standing room to be had."

"Strange," drawled Beecher, "that I should always be compelled to stand whenever I hear this fellow, Henry Ward Beecher."

Certainly the barber was in for an agreeable surprise when he attended the lecture that night.

Brotherhood

We must not only affirm the brotherhood of man, we must live it. —Bishop Potter.

Quotation for Today

OUR joys shall always last;
For hope shall brighten days to come,
And memory gild the past!

—Moore

In Lighter Vein

Tsck! Tsck!

A little boy at the local school speech day came forward on the platform and began to recite.

"'Friends, Romans, countrymen —lend me your ears,'" he began.

"That must be the Jones boy," said one of the listening mothers, with feeling. "They're always trying to borrow something."—Answers.

Finis

Soap Box Orator (winding up his speech): "An' that, lidies and gentlemen, is the 'ole kettle o' fish in a nutshell."—London Opinion.

Egotism

Douglas Jerrold, the great wit, was present at a dinner party, when the principal dish was a sheep's head. One gentleman, particularly enthusiastic on the excellence of the dish, exclaimed, "Well, sheep's head forever, say I!"

Whereupon Jerrold commented, "There's egotism!"

And Right Away

Mr. Screecher (about to sing): "What's your favorite air?"

Friend (making for door): "Fresh —and plenty of it."—Montreal Star.

—London Opinion

"No, don't take your coat off, Bert. It looks much better in the papers when they say, 'the rescuer plunged in fully dressed.'"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Cup of Cold Water

Dallas, Texas

In a residential section of a southern city, an orderly group of WPA workers were converting a small stream into a storm sewer, thereby depriving hundreds of birds of their water supply.

It was a hot, dry summer, but the workmen labored uncomplainingly through it all. A woman living in a near-by apartment had watched the men at their work and had received many helpful lessons. For several years, however, she had been watching the birds enjoying this stream, bathing and quenching their thirst.

One morning while on her way to the store she met the foreman of this project and said, "Do you know you have taken away the birds' water? Something should be done about it."

He replied, "You are right, something should be done about it. If you will have a hole dug for a bird bath I will supply the cement."

The janitor of the apartment dug the hole, and the workmen laid the cement with so much joy and delight that the whole neighborhood has been blessed by the experience.

Resolution

Promise yourself to be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind.—Anon.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Accursed—When used as an adjective ("accursed tree"), this word is pronounced preferably as three syllables, *a-kur'-sed* (*a* clipped-short as in *account*, *u* as in *urn*, *e* short).

Adore, adorable—These words are derived from the Latin *ad*, "to," and *orare*, "to pray, speak"; and "adore" is now properly used in the sense of "to reverence," "pay homage to," "honor devoutly"—not when merely "to like," "praise," "laud," "honor" might be substituted.

So too with "adorable." It is not smart to substitute it where "charming," "chic," "pleasing," "lovely" would be appropriate. Use it when the object of adoration is one worthy of divine honors, highest love.

Alleluia—The latest Webster's has distinguished itself for a number of simplifications in pronounciation; but we submit that the switch from its former preference, the honest, old-fashioned preference, *al-e-loo'-ya*, to *al-e-lu'-ya*, while it is a step in the direction of consistency, may lead to distracting word-consciousness. One of these days the lexicographers will recognize the natural difficulty of sounding long *u* after *l*, and they will not try to make us think that even the majority of purists accomplish it with any degree of smoothness.

Those who elect to sound the word with long *u* will please practice with it until it becomes natural; for a strained *lyew* would not contribute much to a glad hosanna.

Compass—*Kum'-pas.*

This word is perhaps more familiar to us as a noun than as a verb. As a noun its principal use is to designate either the draftsman's device for drawing a circle, or the engineer's apparatus for discovering direction.

As a verb, however, we may employ it in three senses: (1) "to go about or entirely around" ("Ye shall compass the city seven times"); (2) "to inclose on all sides, to surround" ("Mercy shall compass him about"); and (3) "to get within one's power, to bring about, accomplish" ("He endeavored to compass the destruction of sin").

The word comes to us from the Late Latin *compassare*, "to measure a circumference," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *passus*, "step," which later took on the additional meaning of "a way, route"—whence the noun *compassus*, "a route that comes together, or joins itself."

Contrite (Ps. 51:17; Is. 57:15—twice)—This word in the three instances cited translates (1) *dakah*, a primitive Hebrew root suggesting "collapsed" physically or mentally; (2) *dakka'*, "crushed"; (3) *daka'* "bruised."

Efficacious, efficacy — *Ef-ih-kay'-shus* (secondary stress on first syllable); *ef'-ih-ka-sih*.

Back of these words lies the Latin *efficacia*, "power," compounded of *ex*, "out," and *facere*, "to make"—roots also of "effect." Incidentally, Webster's definition of "efficacy" is "power to produce effects"; and in defining "efficacious," the same authority notes "having power to produce the effect intended."

The efficacy of an act, then, is its power to make itself felt, to give it effect; and if it does this, it is an efficacious act.

Emulate—*Em'-u-late.*

The Latin *aemulus*, "striving to equal," is the root of our word. We may emulate anyone or anything that is worthy of being imitated or equaled—the word suggests wholesome ambition and a goal that is uplifting.

We may compete with some one who is our equal; we emulate one who is above us or who has progressed further.

Grievously—Only three syllables, *greev'-us-lih.*

Homage—The latest Webster's records a preference for *hom'-ij*; but if the word is used in the measured tempo characteristic of public worship, greater attention to vowel values may properly be given—and a trace of quick-long *a* should be heard in the second syllable. This is in accord with an important letter from the publishers of the dictionary.

The word is derived from the Latin *homo*, "man"; and the act of homage consists in an open submission and obedience by which a man acknowledges he is the "man" or vassal of a superior. In turn, he is entitled to protection.

One (John 10:30)—In Jesus' statement "I and my Father are one," the Greek word translated "one" is the neuter gender *hen*, "one"; and this, significantly enough, means "one in essence." Had the masculine gender *heis* been used, the meaning would have been completely different—"one person."

Perfected—The accent is preferably on the second syllable.

Propitiate—*Pro-pish'-ih-ate.*

The flight of birds was often studied by the ancients when seeking an augury regarding an undertaking; and if the birds were flying ahead of the watchers (Latin *pro*, "forward," and *petere*, originally "to fly"), the omen was taken as a good one. The combined form *propitiare* came to have the sense of "to render favorable." Hence our use of the word in the sense of "to appease, render favorable, conciliate."

Self-abnegation—*Ab-ne-gay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

There is more to self-abnegation than the humble putting of others first. The abnegation (Latin *ab*, "away," and *negare*, "to deny") of self involves the denial or disavowal of self—and laying down of one's earthly all.

Self-immolation — *Im-o-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

In sacrificing to the gods in ancient days it was the custom to make the offering more savory by sprinkling the victim with coarsely ground meal. The Latin *immolare* (*in*, "upon," and *mola*, "meal"), therefore, meant "to prepare the victim for the sacrifice," although it gradually acquired the general meaning of "to offer in sacrifice."

"Self-immolation," then, has a profound meaning, for it indicates the highest and truest form of sacrifice—that of self. It is not a fleshly offering to placate an offended deity; it is the unselfing of all that one does, in order to let one's life be a better and more grateful praise to God; it is the putting of one's earthly all on the altar of service.

"Self-immolation" is closely related in meaning to "self-sacrifice"; but the former word, because of the dominant thought of worthy preparation, is regarded as the stronger term.

Vicarious — *Vi-kair'-ih-us* (first *i* long, *ai* as in *fair*, second *i* short, *u* clipped-short).

This word comes to us from the Latin *vicarius*, "a substitute"—originally an adjective applying to one who supplied the turn or place of another. The root is *vicis*, "turn, change."

We use "vicarious" as an adjective, and principally in the sense of "performed or suffered in the place of another." The upright pupil does not attempt to pass an examination through a friend's vicarious efforts.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Nethinim

In our Common Version of several of the later books of the Old Testament we find references to "the Nethinims" (more correctly, "Nethinim"), who are said to have "dwelt in Ophel" (Neh. 11:21), near the water gate (Neh. 3:26).

The word "Nethinim" comes from the root *nathan*, "to give," and applies to a body of men who were "given" over to the service of the sanctuary; while the reference in I Chron. 9:2 to "the priests, the Levites, and the Nethinims" is taken as suggesting that just as the Levites acted as servants or assistants of the priests, so the Nethinim, in their turn, provided a similar service for the Levites—undertaking, moreover, the rougher work of the sanctuary.

The precedent for this type of service is doubtless to be found in the work of the Gibeonites and others who were "made" (literally "given") to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the sanctuary (Josh. 9:27).

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Names on Tools

A part-time auto repairman lost many expensive auto tools from time to time. This prompted him to purchase an engraving outfit called an "electric pen." It was designed especially to engrave the hardest steel tools.

When the auto mechanics in the different auto shops he worked in noticed his engraved tools, they became interested and had this man engrave their names on their own tools. Much extra and needed money came into his hands through this protective means.—M. H. H., Glendale, Calif.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "The hired man got a bucket and sat down under the cow and drained her crankcase."

Word Square: Assets, Square, Suetor, Estage, Trogan, Serene.

Letter Juggling: Assemble, Beamless.

How Many Papers?: 1st boy, 45; 2d boy, 85; 3rd boy, 140.

Biblical Husbands and Wives: Aquila-Priscilla; Zebedee-Salome; Ananias-Sapphira; Boaz-Ruth; Ahab-Jezebel; Isaac-Rebecca; David-Bath-sheba; Elimelech-Naomi; Zecharias-Elizabeth; Ahasuerus-Esther.

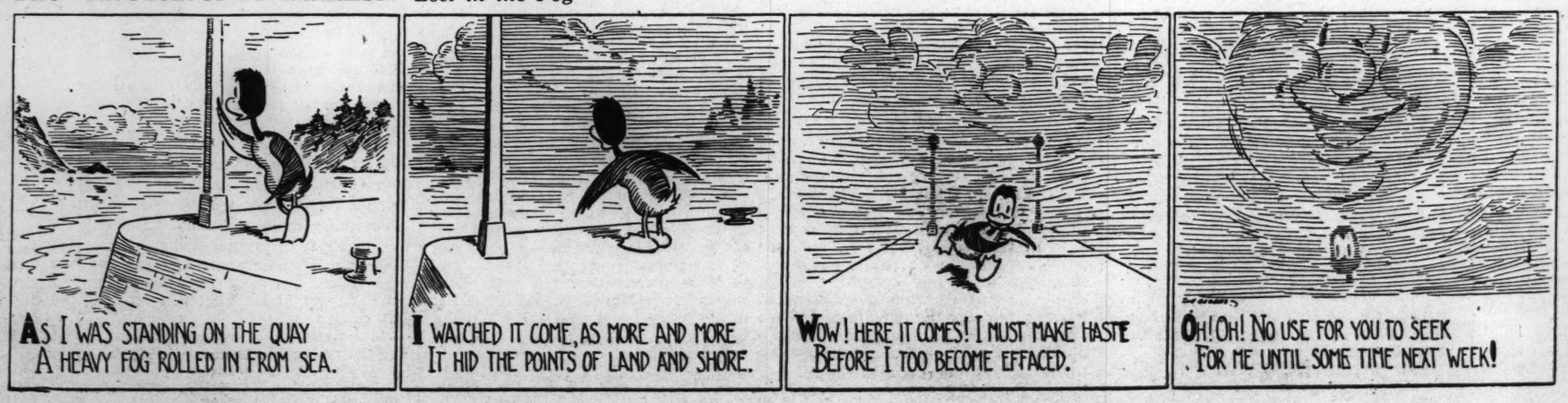
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Two Dollars in the Hand . . .*

By Le Pelley

I HAVEN'T BEEN DOWN TO THE CLUBHOUSE TODAY.. IS THE STOCK STILL GOING UP ??
YES — THE KIDS FROM SCHOOL HEARD ABOUT IT AND THERE ARE ABOUT THIRTY DOWN THERE —— STOCK HAD GONE UP TO NEARLY A DOLLAR WHEN I LEFT .....
I THINK I'LL SELL
DON'T BE SILLY — NOBODY'S SELLING ANY !!! WHY A COUPLE OF GALLONS OF THIS OIL WILL BRING THAT MUCH..... AND THERE WILL BE MILLIONS OF GALLONS.....
YES.. I KNOW
BUT IF I SELL MY STOCK NOW FOR TWO DOLLARS, I'LL HAVE IT FOR MY VERY OWN TO SPEND — BUT IF I MAKE MILLIONS MY MOTHER AND FATHER WILL TAKE CARE OF IT FOR ME, AND I'LL BE JUST AS BADLY OFF AS I AM NOW !!!!
?
622

The Adventures of Waddles—*Lost in the Fog*

By The Hagers


AS I WAS STANDING ON THE QUAY A HEAVY FOG ROLLED IN FROM SEA.
I WATCHED IT COME, AS MORE AND MORE IT HID THE POINTS OF LAND AND SHORE.
WOW! HERE IT COMES! I MUST MAKE HASTE BEFORE I TOO BECOME EFFACED.
OH! OH! NO USE FOR YOU TO SEEK . FOR ME UNTIL SOME TIME NEXT WEEK!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Nine-Power Conference

LESS than ten years after the nine powers chiefly interested in China signed the treaty of Feb. 4, 1922 "to stabilize conditions in the Far East" Japan openly and flagrantly violated that agreement by the seizure of Manchuria and the attack on Shanghai. Ever since then violation has been compounded and since last July it has been aggravated by the bombing of non-combatants. The treaty provided for full and frank communication among the nine powers if questions arose over the treaty. Today for the first time there is prospect of a conference of signatories under that provision. The speech of the British Prime Minister at Scarborough brings such a conference close to realization.

Mr. Chamberlain welcomed and joined with the declarations of President Roosevelt at Chicago. Mr. Roosevelt had spoken of concerted action to restrain warmakers. The Prime Minister indicated that a conference of Nine-Power signatories would be the first step and that Britain "will gladly co-operate in any plan" to restore peace. Secretary Hull some days ago announced American willingness to take part in the conference proposed at Geneva. But Washington says it is waiting for an invitation. And London says it is waiting to find out the wishes of Washington.

The fact is that both are not sure how far they can go. What Britain will do in the Far East is determined, not in London, but in Rome. France and England have been demanding an early promise of the withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain. Rome's answer is more troops. Since Nyon British statesmen have shown that in the Mediterranean they are vitally interested—interested vitally enough to call a bluff. Has Britain the same interest in the Far East? She could not take action which would entail military or naval measures in the Pacific until the Mediterranean tension is eased. But there is no need to jump so far. A Nine-Power conference can meet and several other steps can be taken before necessity for division of the British fleet would arise.

Washington is also hampered by a matter of division. But this is a division of opinion. The isolationists have merely growled so far. Indeed Senator Borah indorsed the Chicago speech. But he hastened to criticize the condemnation of Japan before a conference had met. And this does not mean he or any other members of the other powerful isolationist group would favor a conference at any time.

They fear such a meeting would commit America to some action to support the moral indignation which they also feel. They are particularly concerned lest war trade or commercial interests in China will draw the nation into some action involving a war and losses far greater than any trade interest. In this they are supported by a large part of America. And already in an unofficial poll, members of Congress are voting more than two-to-one against intervention in the Far East.

But here again fears jump ahead of probabilities. Obviously it is well to question realistically how great is the interest of America in checking the "contagion" of world-wide anarchy and particularly how great is her interest in the Far East. And it is well worth while to recognize that sanctions to restrain Japan would involve some risk. It is well to try to think through the consequences of a conference.

But the very holding of a conference might have more effect than is now realized. And there are several steps, diplomatic and economic, which would not mean war. Ever since 1931 this newspaper has been advocating consultation under the Nine-Power Treaty. It is by far the most feasible form of joint diplomatic action for the United States to use in backing its interest in world peace. And certainly the condition of the world today can leave no doubt that for the United States as for Britain that interest is greater than ever. A minimum step in support of that interest would be the early convening of a Nine-Power Conference.

Up Wages, Up Fares?

ONLY a few days ago the negotiation of a 6.6 per cent increase in wages of American railway operating employees was hailed by many commentators, this newspaper among them, as a triumph of peaceful methods in settling a labor dispute of tremendous scale. We still believe that peaceful method far more desirable than strikes. But an aftermath of the settlement now appears which is a reminder that the justice and polity even of negotiated settlements must be carefully scrutinized.

Presidents of the eastern railroads have announced in New York that they contemplate taking steps to raise coach passenger fares from 2 cents a mile to 2.5 cents. Heads of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad which forced introduction of the two-cent fares now agree with those of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central lines that the recent wage increases to both operating and non-operating employees, together with other higher costs, necessitate this action.

The Interstate Commerce Commission may not agree. But if it does the effect of the wage increases may fall upon the traveler in the discontinuance of a rate which was proving popular and developing much business for the railroads. If it does, may not the ultimate effect fall boomerang fashion on the railroad worker? For fewer passengers mean certainly fewer cars and trains to man. The same reasoning applies to freight rates, on which applications for increases are pending. Railroad unions need to be careful to use their power wisely, as railroad managements have sometimes learned about their powers.

Everyday Beauty

THE movement to improve the design of manufactured goods is going steadily ahead in Britain. A conference with this object was recently held by the Design and Industries Association; and the British Broadcasting Corporation has commenced a series of talks on the same subject.

Efforts to rescue objects of everyday use from the ugliness that overtook them at the transition from handicrafts to manufactures have never been wanting since the time of William Morris; but, without the impetus of his genius, they had not, until lately, made much progress.

It is a fact that many people do not now look for, and, as a consequence, do not miss, beauty in a multitude of everyday things. In their homes they accept without question muddled and pretentious design, the insincerity of sham antiques, and "dishonest" camouflage, and the failure to express in style and material the true dignity of function—and in doing so are deprived of much esthetic enjoyment. It is custom, and not any lack of an artistic sense that is the reason for this; and the only educative process needed is the contrast afforded by the presence on the market of better designed objects; for

> Beauty itself doth of itself persuade
> The eyes of men without an orator.

Why Climb an Icy Pole?

SOMEWHERE on a thick cake of ice in the Arctic Ocean, is Russia's polar expedition, intent on studying the progress of winter's reign at the top of the world. Somewhere too, "with every chance for eventual rescue," according to Vilhjalmur Stefansson is the third Soviet plane to cross this region in a jump from Moscow to the American west coast. Meanwhile at thirty points in Russia's far north, stations have been established transmitting daily weather reports to specialists in the Soviet Academy of Natural Sciences. Explorations seeking to ascertain the rich natural resources, direction of ocean currents, fish migrations, ice formations and "tank" farming possibilities are being accomplished.

Without doubt, Soviet Russia is today foremost among nations in Arctic exploration and research, carrying on a vast experiment impossible of achievement by predecessors. Through proclamation, claim is laid to nearly half the region, including all land and sea within a triangle whose base is the northern fringe of the U. S. S. R. and whose sides are imaginary lines drawn from easternmost and westernmost Arctic coastlines to meet at the pole. Within this area, several hitherto unknown islands have already been discovered.

There is little doubt that colonization of the north is the ultimate objective, establishing the Soviets as rulers of the Arctic. But whether such an activity is worth the effort expended is to be questioned.

Despite Professor Schmidt's excellent radiogrammed information from the pole, the reports of other northern stations and the fact that our temperate zone storms are really born in the far north, weather men assert that such work is of little value without a more extensive chain of stations. As for farming, the United States finds such activity profitable in Alaska, due to the warming effect of the North Pacific current, but of all the seacoast in Russia and Siberia, even Kamchatka is not so blessed. As for the need of Arctic colonization to care for population increases, such a thought is a crossing of distant bridges, for the population of the entire world could be gathered in an area the size of Texas allowing about a tenth of an acre to every man.

All of which would narrow down Russia's hope for gain in the Arctic to two distinct fields—metallic and military. There are without doubt, rich ore deposits to be uncovered and exploited, but military observers point out the tremendous advantage to the U. S. S. R. of a northern passage to world markets in the advent of international disputes bottling up usual European and Pacific trade routes.

THE CHINESE island of Hainan, reportedly occupied by Japanese, is said by the National Geographic Society to be shaped like an oyster. If any militarist has been reading Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor," he may recall that Pistol, who said,

> . . . The world's mine oyster,
> Which I with sword will open,

achieved actually little except to help bring his master (Falstaff) to the realization, "I do begin to perceive that I am made an ass."

Green Mountain Guide

Book News of the Day

VERMONT: A GUIDE TO THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $2.50) is the second of the five guides to be published covering the New England area, and one of the fifty-five volumes planned under the Writers Project of the Works Progress Administration, embracing all the states, Alaska, and Puerto Rico. With popular interest in the American scene continually increasing, the worthwhileness of the project is evident. The Vermont Guide is well edited and shows a high standard of writing.

An important part of it is its general introductory matter, "designed to give a reasonably comprehensive survey of the State's natural setting, history and social, economic and cultural development." These short articles, written by consultants well known in their fields, make the volume an important reference book as well as the American Baedeker for the State. The most interesting of these articles is, undoubtedly, the wise and human opening essay, "Vermonters," by Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

Vermont is fortunate in its diversified natural beauty and recreational advantages. Surely nowhere in America do woods, hills, skies and water mingle in softer harmony. The long, rolling hills and fertile farmland of its eastern Champlain Valley and its western counterpart, the Connecticut Valley; the long range of mountains, running north and south, dividing the State symmetrically; the narrow, wooded defiles and mountain passes; the wild forest and lake region of its northeast; the bracing summitland to the south—all these form integral parts of the ever-changing Vermont scene.

But perhaps the scene most representative and longest remembered by the visitor is the unexpected discovery of some quiet little farm or village nestled in the fold of green-mounded hills, whose simplicity, age and tranquillity seem symbolic of Vermont's conservative spirit—a spirit no amount of modernity and activity in its urban centers can destroy.

In all, 2500 miles of road throughout the State is covered in this book by some thirty tours. All the large towns, larger villages and most of the hamlets are included. As is always the case, some of the most inspiring scenery, and most unspoiled, lies apart from the main-traveled roads, but ambitious travelers, seeking the unique and less-discovered sections, can easily map their own tours from those given. The guide is primarily for automobile travel; only passing mention is made of "The Long Trail," the 261-mile "Footpath in the Wilderness" designed for mountain hikers, or the State-wide bridle-trail system, sponsored by the Green Mountain Horse Association.

There are some excellent photographic illustrations. One wishes more had been included; also that each tour had its own map. The single large, folded map in the rear cover pocket is unwieldy and requires supplementing. H. A. P.

"Better Watch Out, Mr. Bear"

The Perfect Blend

"AUNT JULIA had a jar of sour pickles," Miss Briarly said over our noonday sandwich. "Far too sour."

In just such innocent ways does Miss Briarly begin the most stimulating entertainment. Her opening sentence acts as an irresistible springboard from which one dives off into a sea of recollection, coming up gasping and shaking off the magic of it, under her peroration.

"And I had a jar of sweet pickles" her placid voice went on "far too sweet." . . . A strong and aromatic smell of whole cloves, stick cinnamon and vinegar rose pungently above the heat and reek and clatter of the Washington Street cafeteria. Dear Miss Briarly!

* * *

A big signboard at a village railway station:

EAST AURORA
WHICH IS IN ERIE COUNTY
THE HOME OF THE ROYCROFTERS

Farther down the street a friendly brown frame house, a quiet kitchen. Beside the stove stirring the contents of an old iron preserving kettle with a long-handled wooden spoon, Janet—name that spells home. How cool seemed Janet's kitchen after a Boston summer. Shades half drawn and a single gas burner blue under the ancient iron pot. Curtains crisp at windows where hollyhocks poke in rosy noses to sniff the pot-pourri. New paint over everything. Allan has a fine hand for the paint brush. Greens and yellows this time, the yellows dipped quickly into the green and out again like fresh limes. Calendulas—burnt orange to palest straw color—on the table in a hammered copper bowl. K. K. for Karl Kipp cut somewhere on the bottom of it. A handmade bowl. Part of the old Roycroft of Elbert Hubbard's day, chapel, shops and campus. . . .

Quickly one comes out of the kitchen to cross that quiet grass. Then one is off in a motor, searching country roads for garden stuff to pickle. A bushel basket of gherkins. Button onions. Green tomatoes. Peppers, green and red. The foothills of the Alleghenys are a glamorous backdrop to a stage set for pickle making. The fragrance of well spiced vinegar is superseded by the scents of a country road heady with goldenrod, purple asters, corn in shock, wild grapes. Apple trees burdened with slowly ripening fruit. Virginia creeper running lightly up a wind-torn elm tree like swift fire. Blue theatrical gauze hung wispily over the valley and hills. Glass demijohns of amber cider set out for sale at farmhouse stands. Homemade signs. HONEY FOR SALE. And anotner. STRAINED CLOVER HONEY.

* * *

That word "strained" in Ellen Terry's voice, coming from an old gramophone record in a farmhouse parlor while one waits for garden stuff to be brought in:

> The quality of mercy is not strained,
> It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
> Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest:
> It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.

The buzz and whine of scratches on the aging wax leave the clear words untouched, so high she lifted them above it. How could it be otherwise than that the young men of her day having once heard her speak forever were in love with her? One thinks of G. B. S. who wrote her name "Ellen" in all those many letters, when she wanted to be "Nell," signing her letters in protest "Nellen." And of pity for him because, of all the bright brave words he has written for women to say, not one ever came back to him from her across the footlights.

It was all rather difficult. . . . Henry always needing her. . . . Time going by . . . she explains in her memoirs. Time has gone by too swiftly before the opportunity came. Thus, in the matter of Miss Terry alone Mr. William Shakespeare scored rather heavily off Mr. Bernard Shaw. . . .

* * *

"So I took my pickles over to Aunt Julia's apartment." Miss Briarly patiently reached her climax. "We threw both kinds into a crock and mixed them up well together. After they had had time to mellow they were the best pickles you ever tasted. The sour ones were just sweet enough and the sweet ones just tart enough—"

"Like memories," I murmured absently. And finished my sandwich. F. G. D.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Criminal's Bulletin Boards

By Frank L. Perrin

SO MUCH has been written and said by laymen and casual students of criminal trends and the too often futile efforts to apprehend and penalize offenders, that it is helpful and refreshing to be assured by so expert a student as Mr. J. Edgar Hoover that publicity is not, in fact, a deterrent to crime. This has been maintained and reiterated by newspaper editors and publishers who have been convinced that the exploitation of accounts of crime, while rendering no actual public service, does in fact not only supply desired information to criminals, but at the same time does encourage political offenders to attempt the commission of criminal acts.

Speaking recently before the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, meeting in Baltimore, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a branch of the Department of Justice in Washington, said the fact must be realized that every time a criminal is aided through the improper dissemination of law-enforcement information the safety of individuals and communities is endangered. Actually it might seem, as has been often insisted, that the broadcasting by publication of crime news does not constitute an improper dissemination of information sought by and helpful to the criminal and his confederates and solicitous friends. But according to Mr. Hoover this is just exactly what takes place. He tells us that the escaping and hunted violator of the criminal law looks to the newspaper for information which will keep him constantly aware of activities of the police or other arresting officers, and advise him as to the names of witnesses whose testimony he may suborn or whose safety may be imperiled meantime.

* * *

I am quite convinced that too few readers of newspapers have heretofore given much thought to their individual responsibilities in this respect. The public, it may be, has unwisely and carelessly created the demand which newspapers have in turn sought to meet. And in meeting the demand a rivalry has been stimulated which has prompted equally careless newspaper editors and publishers to vie with each other in obtaining from arresting officers, and supplying to suspected or hunted persons, exactly the information they could gain in no other way.

The schooled and trained gangster-criminals of today are specialists in their chosen fields of predatory warfare against property and society. Few of them, according to Mr. Hoover, are illiterate. They read the newspapers, and in many cases they would be at a serious disadvantage without the daily or hourly bulletins so generously supplied. And yet, it appears, the circumspect, the lawabiding, the industrious and the generous readers, continue to demand that all the sordid details of crime, the pictures of suspects and their pursuers, the names of witnesses upon whom the law must depend if a conviction is sought, and the strategy of pursuit and identification, must be printed for public delectation.

* * *

As to the shortsightedness, the folly, the morbidness of all this, there remains little doubt in the thoughts of many. But it is helpful and encouraging to be thus fortified and supported by one who has the opportunity and the vision to appraise and estimate the operation of a custom long so thoughtlessly followed.

Newspapers, regarded as entities or as individuals, may offer, in answer to Mr. Hoover's indictment, a quite convincing plea in confession and avoidance. They have witnessed the financial successes of their more sensational competitors. They have discovered that a large portion of the public indulges an appetite for just the kind of reading and illustrations which wisdom and decency had excluded from their own pages. They have abhorred even a superficial or surface alliance with the underworld and its denizens. But a public demand is hard to ignore. Circulation is the lifeblood of newspapers. Editors too often seem to feel that it makes no difference who reads the newspapers so long as they are bought and paid for.

Mr. Hoover, in his speech, cited conspicuous cases in which the publication of the details of crimes, of pursuit, and of information valuable to suspected offenders has prevented arrests and subsequent convictions. He has added convincing evidence to establish the fact that publicity is not a deterrent to crime, but that it is often its ally and confederate.

The Wide Horizon

Roumanianizing Roumania

By R. H. Markham

BUCHAREST

THE Roumanian Government has started a spectacular campaign for the purpose of imposing order and exalting authority. It announces that from now on the laws are to be enforced. To effect that it has taken very strict measures against priests, students, and professors.

At first glance, such a step seems strange. One cannot refrain from asking: Why should a law and order crusade be directed against these people—against the elite? Are they the most incorrigible disturbers of the peace? In most lands they are lawmakers! Why are they lawbreakers in Roumania?

The reason is not that they are knaves but that they are idealists—of a sort. This is a sweeping statement and many observers might take exception to it. Others would be horrified by it. But, still, it is fundamentally true. "Do the Roumanian students beat, stab and shoot their fellow men for idealistic reasons? Is it idealistic motives that inspire the priests to preach hatred?" one might ask indignantly. And the answer would be "yes."

Moses, Samuel, Luther, Jonathan Edwards, Cromwell and Philip II were cruel at times, but essentially their motives were not selfish or base.

* * *

What ideal is it that moves the students and priests of Roumania to such vehemence? One might define it as a desire to Roumanianize Roumania. That means purifying Roumania, making it a good place for Roumanians to live in, transforming "Roumania into a mother for all her children."

Why is this problem so acute here? For three reasons. First, 5,000,000 out of 19,000,000 inhabitants are foreigners or aliens and many of those aliens exercise great political and economic power. They lord it over the Roumanians. They make Roumanians feel as "orphans in their own home." Secondly, Roumania is not yet unified. It consists of an "old kingdom" and "new provinces." Integration, co-ordination and equality have not yet been established. Each part feels that some other part is enjoying more than its share of authority and privilege. Thirdly, Roumania in its present form is a new state and has an unsatisfactory administration. Most Roumanians think they are victims of graft and injustice.

* * *

In the face of that triple evil which frustrates millions and makes most of the inhabitants of a fabulously rich land wretchedly poor, could anything be more natural than that idealistic people should protest? The most "idealistic" people are students along with some priests and a few teachers. Their system of protest here, as in all such cases, is simple. It is "down with rapacious foreigners and corrupt politicians; up with Christianity!"

Of course this ideal has been very much abused and distorted, just as the crusades were in the Middle Ages. Many of these "Christian soldiers" have come to work for base, selfish ends. They act like criminals. As all crusaders, they have become narrow, intolerant and cruel.

How have they gone about it? Somewhat as Richard the Lion-Hearted, as the American Abolitionists, as the early German Protestants. That is by using force. They began a relentless fight on political parties, democracy, socialism, Jews. Like most passionate crusaders they were against everything "liberal."

* * *

These youth naturally affiliated themselves with dynamic outside forces. They allied themselves with other crusaders. With them came to be affiliated, also, all other nationalistic forces within the country. Selfish men and groups used them. Like most revolutionists, they came to be marked more by their brutality than by their idealism. They assassinated a Prime Minister, murdered disloyal colleagues, and stabbed a university rector. They founded a furiously intolerant press.

So they frightened the Government. For a long time it had used them to scare democrats, socialists, and the minorities. These crusaders did "the dirty work" for the Cabinet. But they grew too strong. They seemed to be following in the footsteps of certain dictators. So the Government is trying to suppress them.

* * *

The Cabinet was reconstructed. The universities were temporarily closed until they could be placed under a strict new regime. The priests were prohibited from taking part in politics. Students accused of violence were arrested. Stringent new laws were promised. Wholesale investigations were begun.

What the outcome will be one cannot foretell. Fundamentally it is a crusade of youth mixing ideals with force against politicians who have profited from corruption and privilege.

Often in history fanatical, intolerant, youthful reformers have won the victory.